



Georgia's Burning Disgrace—Terrible Typhoon in Hong-Kong Illustrated

KEEP
the
Dinner pail full,
Pay car going,
Factory open,
Labor employed,
Wages up.

LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED

WEEKLY

THE OLDEST AND BEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES.

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Cowboys Hunting Wolves with the Lasso.

Drawn for Leslie's Weekly by J. H. Smith.

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"In God We Trust."

Thursday, September 17, 1908.

SMITH B. QUERL, of Cincinnati, president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America, which recently met at Kansas City, declared in favor of those newspapers which made no secret of their circulation, but disclosed it frankly to the public. Advertisers feel that they have a right to know the circulation of papers which solicit their business, and they are right. The circulation of LESLIE'S WEEKLY is not a secret. Our books are open to every advertiser, and the figures are these:

EDITION ORDER OF LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

January 1st, 1908	86,700
February 1st, 1908	87,200
March 1st, 1908	86,100
April 1st, 1908	95,000
May 1st, 1908	102,000
June 1st, 1908	107,500
July 1st, 1908	106,500
August 6th, 1908	111,000
August 13th, 1908	115,150
August 20th, 1908	116,400
August 27th, 1908	117,500

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Is Taft a Man of Destiny?

PREVIOUS to Taft the Republican party never nominated anybody while he was serving in any Cabinet post. Nor has the Democratic party done this at any time in the past three-quarters of a century. Grant had been a Secretary of War *ad interim*, but that was two years before he became President. The post of Secretary of State has the precedence in prominence among the Cabinet offices, but Monroe and Grant were former heads of the War Department, and so was Jefferson Davis, the President of the Confederacy. President Roosevelt's selection of Secretary Taft for many difficult and rather spectacular pieces of work in the Philippines, in Cuba, and in Panama made the war office in the past few years fully equal in prominence with the State Department.

In the early days of the government the State Department seemed to be an ante-room to the presidency. At the beginning the Vice-President stood in the direct line of succession to the higher post. John Adams and Jefferson went direct from the second to

the first office. Then the succession shifted to the office of Secretary of State. Presidents Madison, Monroe, and John Quincy Adams each had been the "premier" in the administration of his immediate predecessor. Van Buren and Buchanan had previously served as head of the State Department, but neither was in that office at the time of his nomination to the presidency. Jackson, when he made Van Buren Vice-President in 1832 in order to tell the country that he had selected him for President in 1836, restored, for the moment, the original order of succession. When Jefferson chose Madison to be Secretary of State, and when Madison selected Monroe for that post, the country was notified that each had chosen his political heir.

The fact that Roosevelt's successor is to come from the War Department will give Taft's recent post new attractions for ambitious men hereafter. We have seen many precedents broken in recent years. Roosevelt broke the most persistent of all of them—that which decreed that a Vice-President who goes to the higher office by death can never get it by election. He smashed that precedent so conspicuously in 1904 that it will be ashamed to say anything for itself hereafter. For a man like Roosevelt, who cannot only grasp opportunities when he sees them, but can create opportunities when they neglect or refuse to turn up opportunely, precedents have no validity. It looks very much at this moment as if Taft also is a man of destiny.

What Grover Cleveland Thought.

THE SEVEREST blow struck by any Democrat at Bryan's canvass, strangely enough, came from one who is now in his grave. An interesting article by ex-President Cleveland, written shortly before his death and made public in the New York Times, discloses a very clear and statesmanlike view of the political situation. Mr. Cleveland was not an intense partisan, but he was the best kind of a party man. No more sterling Democrat of the Jeffersonian school has ever been honored by the American people. He anticipated another defeat for Mr. Bryan, and with all the more satisfaction because he was profoundly impressed by Mr. Taft's high character and great ability. Mr. Cleveland's article says: "Personally and officially I have had the opportunity of knowing many things concerning Mr. Taft that were not a matter of general knowledge, and with a keen interest I have watched his large share in the conduct of our national affairs in very recent years. His excellence as a Federal judge in Cincinnati is something not to be underestimated or overemphasized, for should he come to the presidential chair, the qualities which made him a judge of high ability, which I know him to have been, will be the most needful to him as President of the United States. His high ideals of honesty and of relative justice, his great capacity for severe labor, and his humorous wisdom in the face of serious problems are attributes equally valuable and commendatory to a people seeking him in whom they may repose the trust of their collective interests, while they turn their increased attention to their pressing individual demands."

A higher tribute has never been paid to a candidate for the presidency, nor one that will carry greater weight with thoughtful voters. Mr. Cleveland was not moved by Bryan's cry of anti-imperialism, for he says that Mr. Taft's unselfish labors in the settlement of the Philippine difficulties qualify him peculiarly to solve the problems involved in our new colonial responsibilities. Neither did Mr. Cleveland believe that the tariff was the paramount issue, nor did he regard Mr. Bryan seriously as a tariff reformer. All over the country prominent Democrats and prominent Democratic newspapers are expressing themselves in opposition to Mr. Bryan and in favor of Taft's election. Mr. Cleveland's simple, sincere, and earnest expression of opinion will do much to strengthen the defection from the Democratic candidate.

A Possible Danger in Third Parties.

WILL ANY of the minor parties turn the scale in 1908, as some of them did in the past? The first of all of those smaller organizations, the Anti-Masonic party, nominated William Wirt in 1832, carried Vermont, but had no influence on the general result. The Liberty party put up James G. Birney in 1840 and 1844, and while it received no electoral votes, it drew away enough support from Clay, the Whig candidate, in the decisive State of New York to give that State and the presidency to Polk, the Democratic nominee. With ex-President Van Buren as its candidate the Free Soil party in 1848 split the Democracy in the middle in the State of New York, defeated Cass, the Democrat, and made Taylor, the Whig, President. A still greater distinction of the Free Soil party was that it was one of the elements out of which the Republican party of 1856 was constituted, and it furnished the Republicans with their creed—the Territories must be preserved for freedom. Van Buren, however, had left the Free Soilers and had gone back to the Democratic party before the Republicans appeared on the scene.

The Know-nothing party, the minor organization of 1856, polled a larger popular vote, 875,000, for its presidential candidate, ex-President Fillmore, than any other "third" party, except the Populists, ever rolled up, but it carried only one State, Maryland. The Constitutional Union party, of somewhat similar lineage, carried Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee

for John Bell in 1860, getting thirty-nine electoral votes, or more than any other minor political sect ever won. Since the Civil War the "third" parties have been the Prohibitionists, who appeared in 1872, and who have participated in every presidential canvass since then, and who will show a marked increase in their vote this year; the Greenbackers, who were with us in 1876, 1880, and 1884; the Union Laborites, who figured in 1888; the Populists, who rolled up a popular vote of over one million, and an electoral vote of twenty-two, for General James B. Weaver in 1892, and who are with us yet; the Gold Democrats, of the canvass of 1896; and the Socialists, who made their advent in 1896, and who are here still. In 1884 the Prohibitionists were a decisive factor. The 25,000 votes which they cast for their presidential candidate, St. John, in New York in that year, two-thirds or three-fourths of which were drawn from the Republicans, defeated Blaine and made Cleveland President. As a separate organization, and as an ally of the Democrats in many Western States, the Populists hit the Republicans a hard blow in 1892.

As there are more "third" parties in 1908 than there ever were before, it is possible that some of them may influence the general result.

The Plain Truth.

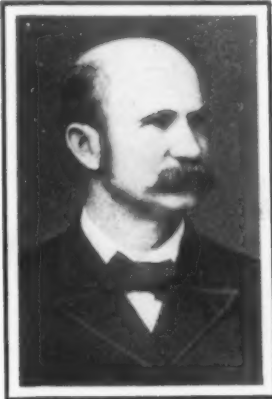
ONE OF the ablest, most experienced, and reliable Republican political leaders, Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, on his return from a vacation in the far West, declares that while Bryanism is stronger this year, there is no doubt about Taft's election. Senator Penrose, after a careful survey of political conditions in the middle West, the fighting ground of the campaign, reports that while there is a feeling of unrest among a certain element, this does not extend to the great voting population, and is not sufficiently widespread to affect the result of the presidential contest. Senator Penrose, however, advises Republican leaders to make stronger efforts than ever in certain sections to overcome false impressions of public matters existing among some of the people. This is a timely admonition, and those who are conducting the presidential campaign undoubtedly will follow it, for Senator Penrose is among the foremost of the party's experienced and sagacious counselors.

IT IS a curious fact that whenever a public official sets himself against gambling, the race-tracks, or the liquor interests, he is at once accused of jeopardizing the interests of his party. This is particularly true of Republican officials, perhaps because Democratic public officers are not in the habit of combating the elements to which we have referred. When Mr. Roosevelt was police commissioner in New York City, and when he insisted that the excise laws respecting the closing of dram shops should be obeyed, it was said that he had ruined the Republican party in New York City, that he had alienated the German vote, and that his obstinacy would cost the party not only the local, but also the State election. History shows that none of these predictions was justified, and that the party benefited by Mr. Roosevelt's determined effort to enforce the laws as he found them. He did not make the law, but as long as it was written in the statute-books he insisted that it be enforced, just as Governor Hughes has insisted that the constitutional provision against gambling should not be made inoperative by juggling legislation. Governor Fort, in enforcing the liquor law of New Jersey, in Atlantic City, despite the protest of tavern keepers, has behind him the moral support of the best people, although a few Republican leaders are predicting that his course will jeopardize the party's success. This is the old outcry always raised under similar circumstances, and a cry that the course of events proves to be unjustified. A wave of moral and political reform is sweeping over the country, and those who attempt to stem the tide will be swept out of place and power.

TO MR. BRYAN'S inquiry, "Shall the people rule?" Mr. Taft made answer when he said, at Hot Springs, Va., in the presence of 4,000 people, "The people have ruled through the Republican party." Mr. Taft proceeded to give the records of both parties, and demonstrated the strength of his position from the pages of history. The great leaders of the people everywhere are recognizing the call from the masses for the recognition of their sovereignty. Governor Hughes, in his sententious speech in the Adirondacks, put the case in a nutshell when he said, "We are the State," and the Governor added that he had been trying to show the people of New York that they could be trusted to rule themselves. But the people should bear in mind that if they are to rule they must take a more active interest in politics and not leave the conduct of primaries and conventions to a few who have selfish interests to serve. They can voice their preferences best at direct primaries. Whether the direct primary law now on trial in several States is perfect or not we shall not undertake to say. Possibly it has imperfections, but that it is a move in the right direction no one can question. When the Australian ballot was proposed it met fiercest opposition on the part of many political leaders. They predicted its failure, but its imperfections were gradually eliminated and no one would now think of going back to the former wretched system of ballot peddling at the polls. It is safe to believe that if direct primaries were established, in due time the people would appreciate the advantages it gave them of naming their own candidates regardless of bosses, and that they would hasten to show not only that the people rule, but also that they are the most competent and acceptable of all rulers.

People Talked About

NOTWITHSTANDING that so long ago as 1904 David B. Hill, former Governor of New York State and former United States Senator, announced that he had retired from politics for the rest of his life, there are hosts of Democrats in the Empire State who have ever since hoped to see him back in the political arena.



DAVID B. HILL,
The great old-time conservative Democratic leader, who has lately returned from a trip to Europe.—Anderson.

This was proved by the rumor which spread recently, upon Mr. Hill's return from his first trip to Europe, to the effect that a movement was on foot to secure his nomination for Governor on the Democratic ticket this fall. When this story was brought to Mr. Hill's attention, he merely smiled and reiterated his original declaration of retirement. It is no wonder, in the confused state of his party's affairs in New York, that a leader of his ability and personal popularity should be regarded with high favor by both the party managers and the rank and file. Mr. Hill is one of the greatest of the old-time conservative leaders of the Democracy, and might under somewhat different circumstances have been the Democratic nominee for President. He would, if nominated for Governor, undoubtedly prove a formidable candidate. Although he is in his sixty-fifth year, he is physically and mentally strong and active. While making a call at Democratic national headquarters in New York City, he announced himself to be heart and soul for the ticket.

ONE OF the American women prominent in English society, Mrs. Frederick Guest, formerly Miss Amy Phipps, of Pittsburgh, Pa., lately proved herself a heroine. Mr. Guest, who is a son of Lord Wimborne, rented Burley Hall, near Oakland, and spent several thousand dollars in redecorating it. Not long after he had taken possession the building was destroyed by fire. The family and Winston Churchill, the novelist, their guest, were routed out after midnight. Mrs. Guest, finding that her two children had been forgotten, rushed back into the building at the risk of her life and rescued them.

AN AUSTRALIAN cattle king, Sidney Kidman, is said to own more of the British empire than any other individual. He is the proprietor of 49,216 square miles of land, and has 100,000 cattle and 10,000 horses. He is entirely self-made. When fourteen years old he was earning only two dollars and fifty cents a week. He afterward became a teamster, and worked his way up until he became the largest horse dealer and cattle owner in Australia. He contemplates visiting America and securing a job on a ranch as a cowboy, in order that he may get at the inside of American methods in ranch management.

MUCH interest was excited recently by a report that President Roosevelt would appoint a negro to the highest office ever held by one of the latter's race under any Federal administration. The man who, it was said, would be thus honored is William H. Lewis, now assistant United States attorney at Boston, Mass.



WILLIAM H. LEWIS,
A former slave's son, who may be appointed Assistant Attorney-General of the United States.—Elmer Chickering.

His elevation to the position mentioned in the Department of Justice might at times require him to act as Attorney-General, and then to control all the vast legal machinery of the government—something hitherto unthought of in connection with any colored citizen. Mr. Lewis was born in Virginia, in 1868, of parents who were formerly slaves, although his father afterward became a Baptist clergyman of some note. After attending the schools at Portsmouth and the State normal school at Petersburg, Va., Mr. Lewis entered Amherst College, Massachusetts, where he was graduated in 1892. There he became captain of the football eleven, was class orator, and won a prize debate and a prize exhibition in oratory. Subsequently he took a course at the Harvard Law School, after which he practiced law with success. He served in the Cambridge city council and in the Legislature, and in 1903 he was appointed assistant attorney of the United States in Massachusetts. He tried a number of important cases, and in 1907 he was made assistant United States attorney for naturalization and other proceedings for all New England. Mr. Lewis is popular as well as able, and his many friends rejoiced in his prospective promotion.

THERE is a prospect that President Roosevelt will be accompanied in his hunting trip to Africa by men of approved skill and long experience in the sportsman's art. One of these, it is said, will be Captain William J. MacDonald, formerly a prominent Texas State ranger, who became famous recently for the part he took in the investigation of the shooting up of Brownsville, Tex., and whose report strongly influenced the President in dismissing the colored battalion from the United States army. Captain MacDonald is a remarkable character and is one of the best shots in the Southwest. He has the President's friendship and confidence, and would prove an excellent companion in the wilds of the "Dark Conti-



MEN WHO MAY HUNT WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.
Captain William J. MacDonald, the famous former Texas State ranger, and Colonel John R. Abernathy, Oklahoma's noted hunter of wolves.—Globe Democrat News Bureau.

ment." The President is to join Captain MacDonald in a bear hunt in Texas the coming winter, and then the details of the African expedition are to be arranged. Another participator in the African hunt will probably be Colonel John R. Abernathy, the United States marshal for Oklahoma, who gained wide notoriety as a hunter of wolves. The colonel adopted a unique method of capturing these wild animals, "catching 'em alive with his hands." He once attended the President on a hunting trip in Oklahoma. The colonel not long ago married a handsome young woman, and he and his bride spent their honeymoon hunting in the Wichita Mountains.

ALTHOUGH every person of the male persuasion now wears a detachable collar, very few are familiar with the origin of this article of attire. It was invented in 1827, but it was a long time before it came into general use. Its inventor was Mrs. Hannah Lord Montague, of Troy, N. Y.; and a Methodist minister, the Rev. Ebenezer Brown, was the first who made a regular business of manufacturing collars for sale to the public. Afterward Mrs. Montague's husband, Orlando Montague, took up the making and selling of collars on a considerable scale, and thus laid the foundation for a great industry that has made the city of Troy famous throughout the world. In the case of Mrs. Montague necessity proved to be the mother of invention. Her husband was a



THE FIRST MAKERS OF THE COLLAR.
Old-time photograph of Mrs. Hannah Lord Montague, inventor, and Orlando Montague, the pioneer manufacturer of that article of attire.

large man and very scrupulous as to his attire, and she found the washing and ironing of his shirts a heavy task. The collar then formed a permanent part of the shirt, and the soiling of it necessitated the donning of another complete undergarment. To avoid the great amount of work and trouble which this arrangement entailed, Mrs. Montague devised the plan of cutting off the collar of the shirt and substituting a linen band, which could be washed separately. Although this bit of apparel has since been greatly improved, the essential idea must be credited to Mrs. Montague, to whose memory Troy might fitly erect a handsome monument.

IN EVERY great city there are thousands of newsboys, who form interesting objects of philanthropy and for the welfare of whom much has been done by benevolent persons. One of the best friends that these little merchants of the street possess is John E. Gunkel, of Toledo, O., who has for twenty years been endeavoring to better their condition.



JOHN E. GUNKEL,
President of the National Newsboys' Association, who is doing a great work for these small street merchants.—Van Loo.

Mr. Gunkel's good work began when he was a ticket agent of the Lake Shore Railroad. He devoted only his spare time to ameliorating the lot of the boys, but when the railroad officials learned what he was doing they allowed him to spend his Saturday afternoons in the good work. About a year ago public-spirited men induced Mr. Gunkel to give up railway work and to devote his entire time and energy to caring for the newsboys. For many years he has been president of the Toledo Newsboys' Association (with a membership of 6,300), and since 1904 he has been the head of the National Newsboys' Association (with over ten thousand members, including newsboys in England, Australia, China, and other foreign countries, as well as in the United States). As a result of Mr. Gunkel's efforts, Toledo is erecting a newsboys' building, to cost \$100,000, which will be the only structure of the kind in the world. The association has been a wonderful benefit to the boys, teaching them self-government, preventing them from begging, and causing them to restore lost property found by them in the streets.

YOUNG Marshall Field, grandson of the late famous Chicago merchant of the same name, is a student at Eton College, England, where he has displayed unusual talent for oratory. As soon as he finishes at Eton he is to enter Harvard University and prepare himself for political life. Every year hereafter he is to spend some months at Washington, learning as much as possible of political affairs in this country. With his high ideals and the great wealth that is to be at his command, the youth gives promise of rendering good service to mankind.

INTERESTING reports reach this country from time to time of the Countess Laszlo Szechenyi, of Hungary, formerly Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, of New York. Thus far the countess's domestic happiness has been without a cloud, and her popularity among the Hungarians appears to be increasing. She herself seems to be highly satisfied with her adopted country, where she receives almost royal treatment. Lately she purchased for herself a fine old estate in the Carpathian mountain region, a famous summer resort of the Magyar aristocracy.

IN JOHN FRANKLIN FORT the State of New Jersey has a Governor who is mindful of his responsibility, and who is resolute in the discharge of his public duty. The law of the State prohibits the sale of liquor on Sunday, but while many saloon keepers carefully obey it, others seek to evade, if not to defy, it.



JOHN FRANKLIN FORT,
Governor of New Jersey, who compelled the enforcement of the Sunday closing law at Atlantic City.—Brady.

Numerous instances of disregard of this law were recently found in that famous seaside resort, Atlantic City. Thousands of people every summer visit that attractive pleasure spot who are accustomed in their home towns to buy drinks on Sunday, and largely in order to cater to this class of customers the Atlantic City bars were kept open on the sacred day. The facts in regard to the violation of the law having been laid before Governor Fort, he notified the authorities of the coast city that Sunday selling of liquor must be stopped. Strong opposition to the Governor's stand on the subject was manifested by those whose interests were affected, but the executive held firmly to his position, announcing that, if necessary, he would even order out the militia to enforce the law. The firmness of the Governor won the fight, and the municipal officials proceeded to put the statute into effect. The Governor has been showered with congratulations on his victory pronounced for law and order. Although some of the aggrieved parties have been threatening him with political extinction, his fearless performance of his legal duty has elevated him in the esteem of the great mass of the voters of New Jersey.

Losses of Millions Caused by Recent Fires

RAVAGE BY FLAMES OVER A WIDE RANGE, AND GROUPS OF FIRE-FIGHTERS.



A SPECTACULAR \$1,500,000 FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS—GENERAL VIEW OF THE CONFLAGRATION WHICH DESTROYED TWENTY BUILDINGS IN THE OLD BUSINESS SECTION OF THE CITY, WHILE MOST OF THE FIREMEN WERE AWAY ON A PICNIC.—*John H. Coquille.*



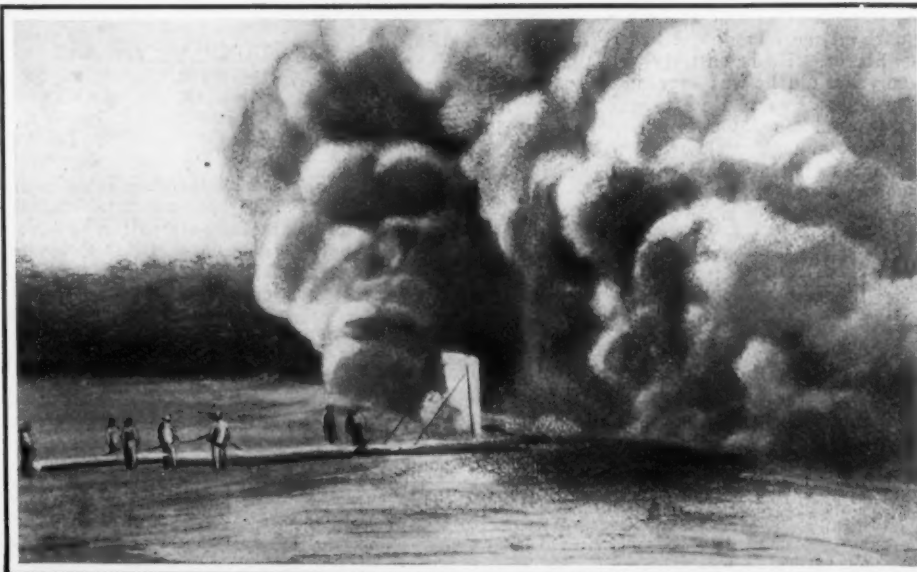
FIREMEN FIGHTING THE GREAT NEW ORLEANS BLAZE AT SHORT RANGE ON CHARTRES STREET.—*A. V. Hall.*



A CANADIAN TOWN SWEEPED BY THE FLAMES—RUINS OF MANY BUILDINGS IN WEST TORONTO, ONT., WHERE \$150,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY WAS BURNED.—*Pringle & Booth.*



A BIG BUSINESS BUILDING BURNED OUT IN MEMPHIS, TENN., WITH A LOSS OF \$300,000.—*H. S. Hammerlee.*



A LAKE OF OIL ON FIRE IN MEXICO—WORKMEN, PROTECTED BY A STEEL SHIELD, LAYING A WATER PIPE TO FIGHT THE FLAMES, 400 FEET HIGH, AT THE GREAT PETROLEUM WELL NEAR TAMPICO, WHICH BURNED FOR TWO MONTHS, CAUSING A LOSS OF \$5,000,000.—*From a picture by a Mexican government official.*

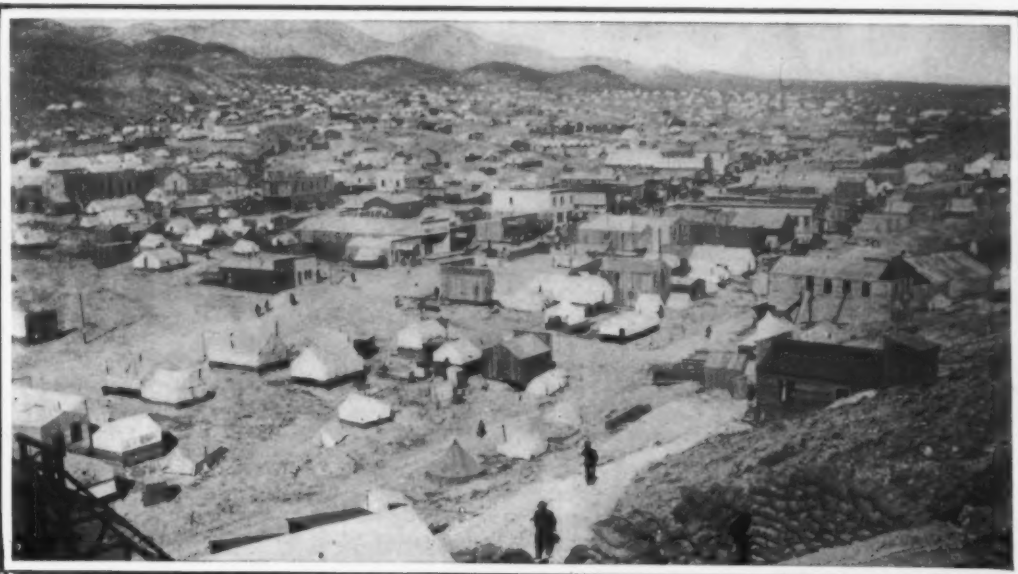


COMMANDERS OF THE NATION'S FIRE-FIGHTERS IN CONVENTION—FIRE CHIEFS AND THEIR FAMILIES FROM ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES GROUPED BEFORE THE STATE HOUSE AT COLUMBUS, O.—*Karl Husbrouk.*

Doings of the Time Recorded in Pictures



A GRAND PROSPERITY PARADE ON LABOR DAY—40,000 WELL-PAID WORKERS, MEN AND WOMEN, MARCHING DOWN FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.—*Paul Schumm.*



A RICH MINING TOWN SWEEPED BY FIRE—BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF RAWHIDE, NEV., WHERE \$750,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY WAS RECENTLY BURNED, AND THREE THOUSAND PERSONS WERE MADE HOMELESS.
H. C. Wayland.



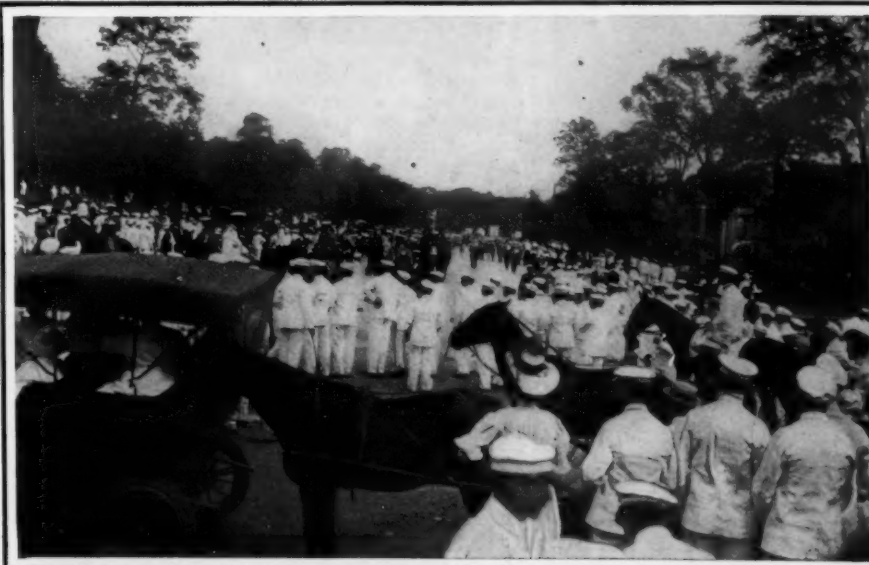
THE AMERICAN OLYMPIC TEAM ENTERTAINED AT THE PRESIDENT'S HOME IN OYSTER BAY—PRESIDENT, IN WHITE, IN CENTRE BACKGROUND.
H. D. Blauvelt.



THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT OF THE G. A. R., AT TOLEDO, O.—A GROUP OF NOTABLE MEN WITNESSING THE GRAND PARADE OF 15,000 VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR. Left to right: General Charles E. Burton, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R.; General R. B. Brown, past commander-in-chief G. A. R.; Corporal James Tanner, past commander-in-chief G. A. R.; United States Senator Charles Dick, of Ohio; Governor A. L. Harris, of Ohio; Mayor Brand Whitlock, of Toledo; United States Senator J. B. Foraker, of Ohio, and Judge William H. Taft.—*E. H. Turner.*



THE CHIEF FIGURE OF THE GREAT REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION AT YOUNGSTOWN, O.—GOVERNOR HUGHES, OF NEW YORK, WHO MADE A REMARKABLE SPEECH, AND WHO WAS GIVEN A CONTINUOUS OVATION, RIDING IN THE PARADE WITH GOVERNOR HARRIS, OF OHIO.—*Frank Herrick.*



OPENING OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CAMPAIGN, AT YOUNGSTOWN, O.—THOUSANDS OF WORKMEN IN LEADING INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS TAKING PART IN THE GREAT PARADE.
Frank Herrick.

Newly Offered Plays on the New York Stage

By Harriet Quimby

ONE OF the most amusing comedies seen in New York in many a day is "The Mollusc," which,



GERTRUDE COGHAN, IN "THE TRAVELING SALESMAN," AT THE GAIETY.—White.

at the Garrick Theatre, where it opened this week, will, though thrills, undoubtedly duplicate the success it scored in London. That "The Mollusc" is preceded by a somewhat inane and meaningless curtain-raiser that is too English to be appreciated by wide-awake American audiences, which are always willing to forego quantity for quality, seems a pity, and not altogether good judgment on the part of Mr. Frohman, who has had long dealings with New York theatre-goers. Doris Keane played well the character part of a little human waif with a cockney accent, and Master George Clark proved his exceptional ability as a juvenile actor in his portrayal

of a young English aristocrat; but the sketch failed to convey its message, if it had one, and those in the audience turned to each other, asking what it was all about.

"The Mollusc" was different. From the rise of the curtain on the first act until its fall on the last it interested. Eloquent praise of the play can be gleaned from the fact that an inveterate theatre-goer and a clever critic expressed, after the curtain-raiser, "The Likes of Me," a determination to stay for only one act of "The Mollusc," as he was weary to the bone. After the first act, instead of taking his hat and walking out with a yawn, he turned the leaves of the programme, seeing who was who in the four-character cast. After the second act, which contains nothing bearing the slightest semblance to a thrill, he decided to remain and to see the thing out. When attending the play in London with Mr. Frohman, James M. Barry remarked that it would be interesting enough to hold an audience if it were given from a phonograph, and he was more than half right—the play plays itself with a run of clever conversation and situations which entertain in a comfortable, wholesome way that is most refreshing after a series of melodramas which stir all one's emotions and send one home far more weary than when he entered the theatre. There is nothing disparaging intended when "The Mollusc" is characterized as restful.

Miss Alexandra Carlisle, a young and very good-looking English actress, brought out all the comedy contained in the part of the wife who loves ease to the extent that she even feigns sickness in order that she may enslave the members of her household, including her husband. Her brother (Joseph Coyne), who has lived in America long enough to acquire the "hustle," as he expresses it, sees through her wiles,

refuses to be one of her slaves, dubs her a mollusc, and attempts to bring about her reformation. His attempts to persuade her to action of any description furnish the comedy situations in the play. The vein of sentiment is supplied by the governess (Beatrice Forbes Robertson), with whom the brother of the Mollusc falls in love, finally winning her after some obstacles placed in his way by the sister whom he is trying to improve. Forest Robinson plays the doting and enslaved husband with the right emphasis, and contributes his share to the splendid four-character cast.

The line between success and failure in plays is as shadowy as that which marks the dividing line between the sublime and the ridiculous. In several of the season's offerings this line wavers and almost disappears, only to wobble back again just in time to save a situation. More apparent than in any other play this bugaboo hovers over the comedy, "Love Watches," an adaptation from the French, now playing at the Lyceum Theatre. The action of the play alternately staggers and recovers itself throughout the four acts, but somehow before it is finished it turns the balance toward success—not that it is redeemed in the last act, or by any of the four acts, for that matter. "Love Watches" is indisputably a silly play—no other word expresses it. It is neither good nor bad—just silly. That by a hair's breadth it misses being a failure is due entirely to Billie Burke, who takes the expurgated edition of an originally risqué play and converts the silliest of dialogues and the most ridiculous of situations into something amusing enough to turn the balance. There was no thought of Billie Burke when Caillavert and De Flers wrote "Love Watches," or "L'Armour Veille," as the play was called in France. But when Charles Frohman read the curious adventures of the will-o'-the-wisp, love-sick Jacqueline, who confesses her love to the object of her adoration long before he has given the matter so much as a thought, and who eventually becomes a husband-worshiper of the most pronounced type, it was Miss Burke that danced about in his fancy as the one actress capable of both looking and acting the difficult part. The chief charm of Miss Burke is an exuberant, frolicsome display of im-

ence when these emotions are appealed to. "The Regeneration" does not seem the happiest title for Mr. Daly's play, because we almost see regeneration defeated in the final act, and if it were not for the splendid acting of Mr. Daly as Owen Conway and of Helen Ware as Nellie—truly powerful acting—we would not so readily forget its weaknesses and stupidities, which at times are so apparent that the structure of the play seems about to topple, and what is meant for pathos and emotion runs pretty close to bathos and ridiculousness.

Despite the tendency of this generation toward new thought and original religious convictions, the hold that old-fashioned religion has upon those in the audience is manifest in the scenes where Lizzie May teaches Conway to pray. However the audience may feel that here the line is running daringly close to the ridiculous, there is that instinct, an inherent worship of a supreme power, that grips, and they have no desire to laugh. It is a curious fact that in the religious passages in the play the chief emotion which stirs the audience is that of eagerness to have it over without a catastrophe, and the scene becomes tense not so much through the interest of its stage emotions, as through the fear in the hearts of all that some one of them may laugh. However trying this scene is, it can easily be forgiven, as it prepares the way for Conway, a Bowery tough, to offer up a prayer in a simple talk with his Maker, ending with a soul-thrilling "Amen," that lifts the play far above the commonplace and stamps Daly as one of our best actors.

A New England comedy drama, "All for a Girl," by Rupert Hughes, and produced by William A. Brady and Joseph R. Grismer at the Bijou Theatre, has entered apparently upon a successful run. The qualities of "All for a Girl" are decidedly entertaining, amusing, and compelling, in spite of its crudities. The play is clean and wholesome in its theme, and one leaves the theatre feeling that one has spent a profitable evening. There is no villain in the play. Everybody is good. That "All for a Girl" has survived the atrocious stage management speaks in its favor, for no play not possessed of nine lives could live above it. From the time the curtain rises until it falls on the first and final acts there seems to be no rhyme or reason to anything that is done, and the joy of illusion is more than partly lost by the very bungling production. The most important property piece on the stage is a three-barred, practical fence, over which the various characters jump, sit, lean against, are lifted up to, and lifted down from, until all of a sudden one offers up a prayer that the whole thing will give way and land them all on the stage in a heap—half fence and half people.

The chief honors of the play fall to Jane Cochran, who plays a comedy part with delightful ease, and makes the department-store girl on a vacation tower over the heiress masquerading as a country girl. Douglas Fairbanks seems to be more a man and less a boy than in former plays, and his constant activity goes toward keeping alive the general interest of the audience.



MISS HATTIE LORRAINE AND MISS EMILY MONTE, OF "THE MIMIC WORLD" COMPANY, ENGAGED IN A BILL-POSTING CONTEST AT THE CASINO THEATRE.

pulsive girlishness, that always stops on the right side of sentimentality. Her freshness of look and frankness of manner, and her self-reliant air of innocence carry her over scenes that, despite careful pruning which the play has undergone for its American production, might still become risqué in hands less skillful.

Miss Billie Burke is one of the several young women who have achieved stardom after only a couple of seasons' reaching toward that goal. Miss Burke was born in Washington, but spent a part of her childhood in Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., where she was known as Miss Ethelbert Burke. The sobriquet of "Billie" was bestowed upon her by an adoring father, who had no boy, so made the best of it by naming his little daughter what he would have called a son. Mr. Burke was for many years a clown, one of the cleverest and most popular in Barnum and Bailey's circus. Miss Burke's mother was formerly a writer of dramatic chat in Washington. Miss Burke made her first stage appearance in vaudeville in London. After a period of success she was engaged in the "School Girl" company, in which she was given a song to sing, and "My Little Canoe" proved one of the lasting hits of the production. After playing a short engagement with Charles Hawtrey, she came last year to New York as leading woman for John Drew. The improvement in her acting this season as the heroine of "Love Watches" over that of her work in "My Wife" last season is so marked that one scarcely realizes that it is the same person.

"The Regeneration," which opened at Wallack's with Arnold Daly, owes its success to its big elemental scenes. There are three emotions that always appeal to all audiences. They are want, love, and worship. These three emotions dominate "The Regeneration," and at times hold one spellbound, until all thought of the melodramatic or a criticism of it is lost in the overwhelming response which is forced from an audi-



ALEXANDRA CARLISLE, IN "THE MOLLUSC," AT THE GARRICK. Garraway.



WHO'S WHO ON THE RIALTO.
59. GEORGE ARLISS, THE VERY WICKED "DEVIL" IN THE FISKE PRODUCTION. Caricature by E. A. Goewey.



WHO'S WHO ON THE RIALTO.
60. EDWIN STEVENS, THE HUMOROUS "DEVIL" IN THE SAVAGE PLAY. Caricature by E. A. Goewey.

Brilliant Features of New York's Theatrical Season



GERTIE MILLER, PRIMA DONNA IN "THE GIRLS OF GOTTENBURG," AT THE KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.



WHO'S WHO ON THE RIALTO.

G1. ERNEST LAWFORD AND BILLIE BURKE IN "LOVE WATCHES." Caricatures by E. A. Goewey.



ARNOLD DALY, PLAYING THE LEADING ROLE IN "THE REGENERATION," AT WALLACK'S. Geo. R. Lawrence Co.



BEATRICE PRENTICE, IN "THE CALL OF THE NORTH," AT THE HUDSON THEATRE.



LA SYLPHE, APPEARING IN THE NEW "DEVIL DANCE" AT KEITH & PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.



BESSIE MCCOY, LEADING WOMAN OF "THREE TWINS," AT THE HERALD SQUARE, WHO WILL LATER BE STARRING IN A NEW COMEDY.—Moffett.



EMILY STEVENS, AS THE HEIRESS IN THE FISKE PRODUCTION OF "THE DEVIL," AT THE BELASCO. Otto Sarony Co.



RUTH MAYCLIFFE, A POPULAR LITTLE INGENUE IN "GIRLS," AT DALY'S. Brady.



LUCY WESTON, A BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH FAVORITE, IN "THE FOLLIES OF 1908," AT THE NEW YORK THEATRE.—Otto Sarony Co.



LULU GLASER, IN "Mlle. MICHIEF," A MUSICAL COMEDY, SOON TO OPEN IN NEW YORK.—Bangs.



ALICE JOHNSON, A CLEVER MEMBER OF "THE MAN FROM HOME" COMPANY, AT THE ASTOR.



PAUL MCALLISTER AND MARION LORNE IN THE SAVAGE VERSION OF "THE DEVIL," WHICH IS DRAWING THROUGHS AT THE GARDEN THEATRE.—White.



WILLIAM FICKETT, HARRIET BURKE, AND THE NURSES' CHORUS, A BRIGHT BIT IN "ALGERIA," AT THE BROADWAY.—White.

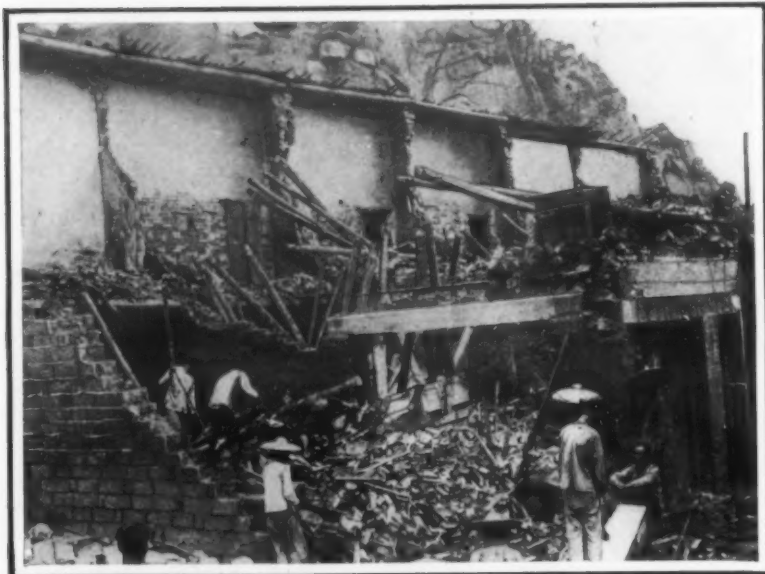


DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS AND ADELAIDE MANOLA, IN "ALL FOR A GIRL," WHICH HAS ENTERED UPON A SUCCESSFUL RUN, AT THE BIJOU.—White.

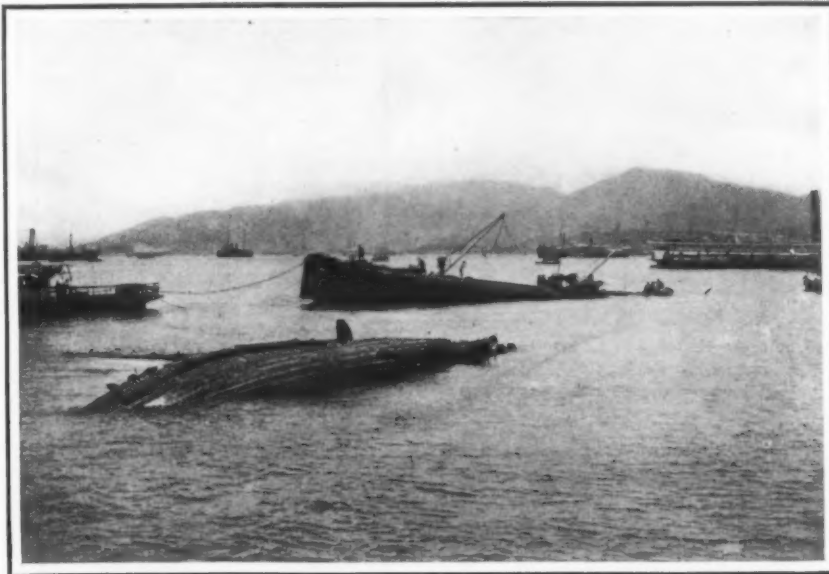
A Thousand Lives Lost in a Typhoon at Hong-Kong

IMPRESSIVE TOKENS OF THE FURY OF THE GREAT STORM WHICH RAVAGED THE CITY, CAUSING VAST DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY, AS WELL AS LOSS OF LIFE

Photographs taken especially for Leslie's Weekly.



WHERE NINE SHOPS WERE WRECKED IN KOWLOON, BURYING MANY PERSONS—FORTY BODIES WERE RECOVERED FROM THE RUINS.—*Mee Cheung.*



SOME OF THE THOUSANDS OF VESSELS WHICH WERE DRIVEN ASHORE BY THE WIND AND THE WAVES, AND WRECKED.—*Mee Cheung.*



BRINGING DEAD BODIES TO SHORE AFTER THE STORM—SADDENING SCENE ON ONE OF HONG-KONG'S WHARFS.—*Nan Peacock.*



THE TYPHOON'S TRACK ON QUEEN'S ROAD—ALL THE TREES IN THIS AND OTHER LEADING THOROUGHFARES WERE UPROOTED.—*Afong.*



WRECK OF ONE OF THE HOUSES ON THE HIGH PEAK OF HONG-KONG.—*Nan Peacock.*



WAREHOUSES DEMOLISHED BY THE FORCE OF THE WIND ON THE WEST HONG-KONG WATER-FRONT.—*Afong.*



SCENE OF HAVOC AND DESOLATION IN A RESIDENCE QUARTER.—*Nan Peacock.*

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

FRANK P. SARGENT, Commissioner-General of Immigration, and formerly grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, at Washington, D. C., September 4th, aged 54.



FRANK P. SARGENT, Commissioner-General of Immigration.

Lionel Sackville Sackville-West, second Baron Sackville, British minister to the United States who was dismissed in 1888 by President Cleveland for interfering in the presidential campaign, at Knole Park, England, September 3d, aged 81.

Brigadier-General Calvin De Witt, U. S. A., retired, at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., September 3d, aged 68.

Rear-Admiral Henry Glass, U. S. N., retired, a classmate

of Admiral Evans, and author of several works, at Paso Robles, Cal., September 1st, aged 64.

Brigadier-General John Walter Clous, retired, ex-Judge Advocate-General of the United States army, at New York, September 1st, aged 71.

Dr. Frederick Rustin, a leading surgeon of the West, famous in Yale sport annals, murdered at Omaha, September 2d.

Rev. Dr. Francis Tiffany, preacher, author, and traveler, at Cambridge, Mass., September 3d, aged 81.

John A. Hall, president of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, at London, England, September 3d, aged 67.

James H. Gifford, one of America's greatest long-distance runners, at Brooklyn, N. Y., September 3d.

Judson M. Thompson, a conspicuous capitalist, at St. Louis, September 2d, aged 77.

Thomas Wightman, dean of the industrial and financial interests of Pittsburgh, at Wightman, Pa., September 1st, aged 90.

Alexander Troup, founder and editor of the New

Haven Union, and a leading Democratic politician of Connecticut, at New York, September 4th, aged 68.

Oliver Dalrymple, the "bonanza wheat farmer of North Dakota," and owner of over 10,000 acres of land, at Casselton, N. D., September 3d.

Brigadier-General Augustus W. Corliss, U. S. A., retired, at Denver, Col., September 4th, aged 71.

John J. Emery, of New York, one of the largest realty dealers and holders in the world, at Bar Harbor, Me., September 5th, aged 75.

Charles M. Richards, one of the most widely known men connected with the anthracite coal industry, at Philadelphia, September 5th, aged 73.

Standing Bear, a famous Ponca Indian chief, at Niobara, Neb., September 5th.

John Y. Smith (colored), minister to Liberia under President Cleveland, at Richmond, Va., September 5th, aged 65.

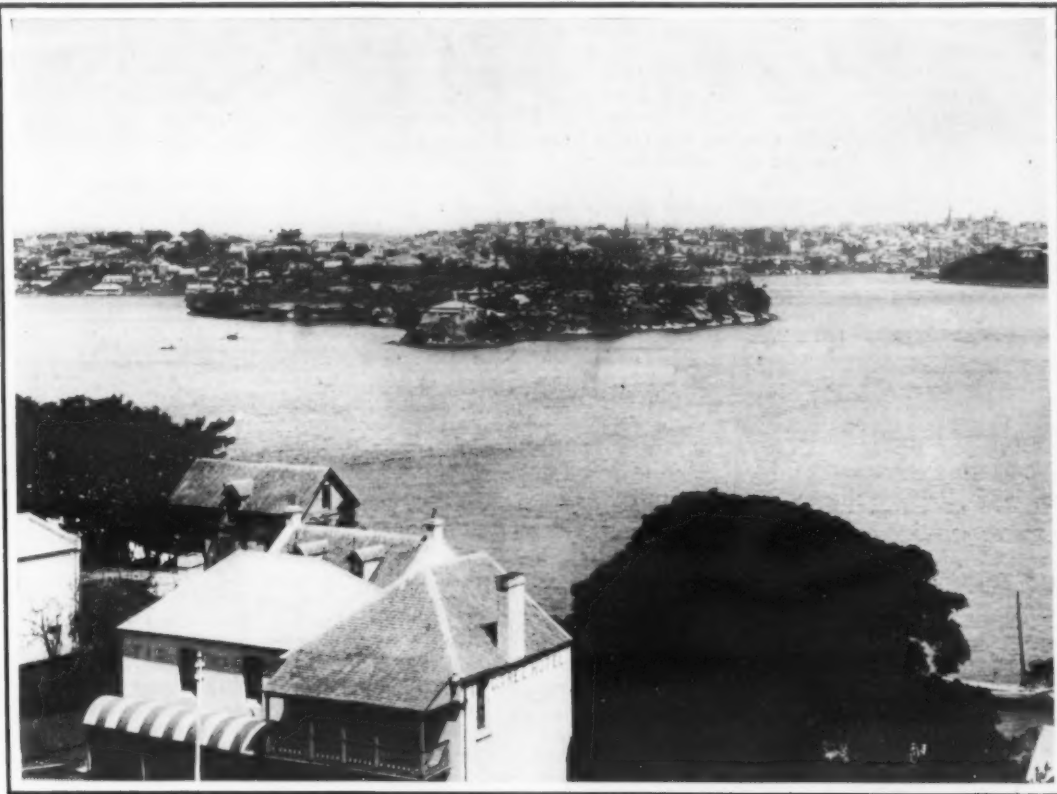
Rev. Walter Hughson, archdeacon of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of North Carolina, at Morgantown, N. C., September 4th, aged 54.

Amateur Photo Prize Contest

OHIO WINS THE FIRST PRIZE OF \$5, CALIFORNIA THE SECOND, AND NEW YORK THE THIRD



A WEE MODERN WOOD NYMPH.
E. B. Moody, Michigan.



(SECOND PRIZE, \$8.) BEAUTIFUL HARBOR OF SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, WHERE THE PACIFIC FLEET WAS WARMLY WELCOMED.—*Arthur Inkersley, California.*



A STEEPLE-JACK'S DARING BALANCING FEAT.
J. H. Wilson, New Jersey.



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) REFRESHMENT FOR MAN AND BEAST—PONY AND HIS RIDER TAKING A SWIM IN THE SURF.
W. S. D. Earle, New York.



A NEW THRILLER—A BICYCLIST, AFTER A RIDE DOWN A FIFTY-YARD INCLINE, LEAPING INTO THE WATER SIXTY FEET BELOW.
E. H. Ford, Pennsylvania.



REDMEN OF THE WILD WEST SITTING IN COUNCIL, AND DEBATING QUESTIONS OF TRIBAL POLICY.
Henry Harris, Connecticut.



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) A MONKEY'S KEEN SENSE OF HUMOR—ATTENDANT AT THE CINCINNATI "ZOO" TELLING A JOKE TO "BIG JIM."—*J. R. Schmidt, Ohio.*

William Jennings Bryan—Preacher, Lawyer, and Farmer, But, Above All, Money-getter

By James Melvin Lee

ON RELIABLE authority it is stated that the boyhood ambition of "Willie Bryan" was to become a preacher, lawyer, and farmer. As he grew older the list of his proficiencies grew larger. At one time he is said to have applied for the position of press agent at a New York theatre, but failed to secure the position. So great has been his desire to hold public office that he has become known as the perpetual candidate. His record as holder of public office, however, is summed up in two terms—already forgotten—in the House of Representatives. Finding himself unable to make a living at the bar, Mr. Bryan sat down at a reporter's desk. It should not be forgotten that Mr. Bryan may be addressed, and correctly so, as "Colonel" Bryan. His name also appears as editor of a weekly paper published at Lincoln, Neb. Indeed, with the possible exception of medicine, there are very few lines of work at which Mr. Bryan has not at some time or other tried his hand.

Just now Mr. Bryan is attracting as much attention as a preacher as he is as a presidential nominee. The *Boston Evening Transcript* recently printed the following, crediting the same to an issue of the *Baltimore American*, published while the general conference of the Methodist Church was in session at Baltimore: "A matter of great interest to Methodists, which became known at the conference, is that William Jennings Bryan has become a Methodist, and often preaches in Methodist Episcopal churches in his home city, Lincoln, Neb. Mr. Bryan was, until several months ago, a Presbyterian. Mr. Bryan, although not having the license of a local preacher, or even an exhorter, is nevertheless welcomed in the pulpits of the Methodists." According to an article in the *Outlook* on "Bryan—Preacher and Politician": "A family tradition says that when six years old the son was planning to be a Baptist preacher, but his real ambition was always to be a lawyer." In his religion as well as in his work Mr. Bryan seems to like to run the gamut.

The idea that Mr. Bryan would make a good preacher seems to be held by a great many people. An editorial on Mr. Bryan in the *Outlook* says that "his power as a preacher is the real explanation of his failure as candidate for office." The editorial—evidently written by the editor, Rev. Lyman Abbott—continues: "This appreciation does not need to take, and in our judgment will not take, the form of placing him in public office, for which he is fitted neither by temperament, which is oratorical, nor by his executive experience, which is extremely limited. This appears, too, to be the judgment of a large majority of the American people, and this is why they persist in refusing to elect him as the manager-in-chief of their political affairs, while they continue to listen to him as an eloquent preacher."

The failure of the *New York Sun* to regard Mr. Bryan as a preacher explains why it cannot understand his influence. Says the *Sun*: "When the history of the Bryan craze comes to be written, men will wonder what hypnotic influence the idol had over his followers that he could induce them to regard him as a Democratic Moses a third time, when the record pointed unerringly to his weakness as a candidate among his own people." As a matter of Biblical history, Moses never led the Children of Israel into the Promised Land, and Mr. Bryan will never get the Democratic party out of the desert through which it has been wandering these twelve years.

The article in the *Outlook* quotes Mr. Bryan as giving the following reason for adopting Bible texts for his addresses: "The Republicans were always questioning my authority, and it kept me so busy defending authorities that it was impossible to accomplish anything. Now illustrations from the Bible are chosen; if the opposition finds fault, the matter can be settled with the Scriptures, instead of with me." This is very diplomatic on the part of Mr. Bryan, but one may question whether the Good Book was ever intended for this purpose. The great objection to Mr. Bryan as a preacher is that his conduct in fighting so

bitterly for the \$50,000 that belonged to Mrs. Bennett accords so little with the beautiful sentiments that flow so easily from his tongue.

Mr. Bryan is not only a newspaper editor, but also newspaper critic. He is reported to have said that when he sees anything in a New York paper he assumes it to be untrue. An Ohio paper pleasantly remarks that "on two memorable occasions the New York papers told the truth when they reported that Bryan was not elected President." And the *New York Sun* adds, "If Colonel Bryan would talk less about what a good newspaper should be, and begin to get one out, it would be a relief to readers of the *Commoner*." This opinion of Mr. Bryan's paper finds a Western echo in an editorial in the *Denver Post*: "The present nominal circulation of the *Commoner* is 140,000 copies. Why so many copies are sold, God only knows." Hon. William A. Rodenberg, in committee of the whole, House of Representatives, announced, according to the *Congressional Record*, that Mr. Bryan's name appeared in the *Commoner* for February 28th, 1908, by actual count, one hundred and thirty-five times—a record that Hearst never equaled in his *Journal*. In the opinion of the *Dallas News*, "Recent issues of the *Commoner* are such as to almost convict Editor Bryan of conducting an organ." The *Kansas City Star* is led to remark, "Mr. Bryan appears to have everything settled to his satisfaction except the problem of how to get the *Commoner's* press into the White House basement, without tearing out some of the stone work."

The greatest circulation scheme ever devised to boom a newspaper is that employed by Mr. Bryan to swell the subscription list of the *Commoner*. Mr. Bryan gets people to subscribe to his paper for the rest of the year at sixty cents net—now greatly reduced—on the ground that they are thereby supporting the Democratic party. Rural sections—Mr. Bryan knows enough to avoid the cities—have been "circularized," with results that must have brought joy to Bryan's heart. The *New York Sun* remarks, "Names have been coming in like sixty—like sixty cents, in fact. Sixty cents to Mr. Bryan, and nothing for the Democratic party; it seems like an allegory, but it is true." Congratulating him on the success of his circulation scheme, the *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle* says, "Mr. Bryan has sometimes displayed traits that would lead him to be classed as a visionary in politics rather than a man of sound, practical common sense. But when it comes to his own personal business affairs, he has the eminently thrifty, hard-headed Connecticut Yankee beaten some three-score linear feet from any old angle one chooses to take a measurement." The only man who has approached Mr. Bryan as a circulation boomer is William Randolph Hearst, who, when he was running for Governor, had his agents distribute free sample copies of the *Journal* wherever he made a speech. "But," adds the *Democrat and Chronicle*, "that was mere child's play compared to the elaborate plan worked out by Mr. Bryan."

The *Buffalo Commercial* thinks that "it is nobody's business if the Donkey thinks it a glorious privilege to pull Mr. Bryan's newspaper and lecture cart and fill it with dollars, just for fun." So long as Mr. Bryan fills his cart in this way, little objection will be raised. But when he tries to throw in \$50,000 that belongs to a widow, it is time to overturn the cart.

Mr. Harger, editor of the *Abilene (Kan.) Reflector*, in the *Outlook*, tells how Mr. Bryan has abandoned the idea of being a preacher, lawyer, and farmer, and now wants to be an editor, lecturer, and politician. The following reason for the change is given: "The newspaper helps the lecturer and aids in politics; politics is an adjunct that increases the audience for the lecturer and adds subscribers to the newspaper." Doubtless the *Chattanooga Times* had some such opinion in mind when it asserted that Mr. Bryan "has capitalized his leadership of his political party to promote his newspaper enterprise, which nets him a large annual income, and to advance his value as a

Chautauqua lecturer, which also he makes a source of revenue. In other words, Mr. Bryan's leadership does not appear to be altogether unselfish."

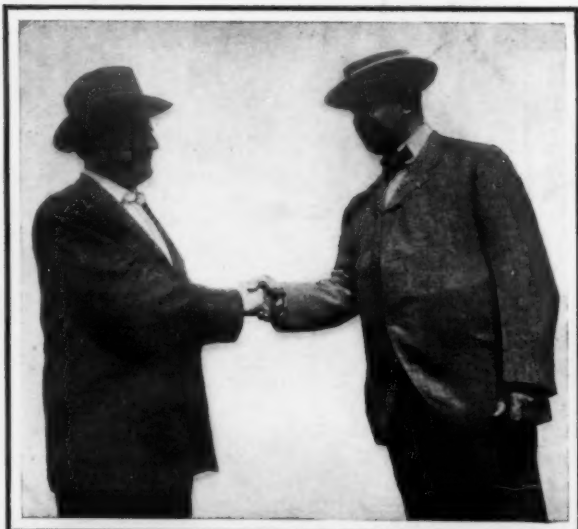
Mr. Bryan's greatest lecture, or his most popular sermon, depending upon the point of view, is his "Prince of Peace." That the lecture may give Mr. Bryan the greatest amount of publicity, its author has published it in pamphlet form, and added to it a note, stating that it "is not copyrighted, and any one who cares to do so may republish it." The theatre in New York City made a mistake when it did not hire Mr. Bryan as its press agent, for no one knew better than he how to make the most of every form of publicity. Says the *Springfield Republican*, "If Mr. Bryan should be elected President and thus ruthlessly torn from the lecture platform, his 'Prince of Peace' oration would still be in the business. He has talked it into a phonograph. As 'canned eloquence' it has only just begun its travels."

One may well question whether a wax cylinder can reproduce the excellent quality of Mr. Bryan's wonderful voice. The *Baltimore American* recently gave an account of how Mr. Bryan delivered his masterpiece, "The Prince of Peace," and how the audience surrendered itself entirely to the spell of the speaker. That is what the Democratic party did in 1896—"surrendered itself entirely to the spell of the speaker." That is what Mr. Bennett did when he gave Mr. Bryan \$50,000 in his will by a secret letter.

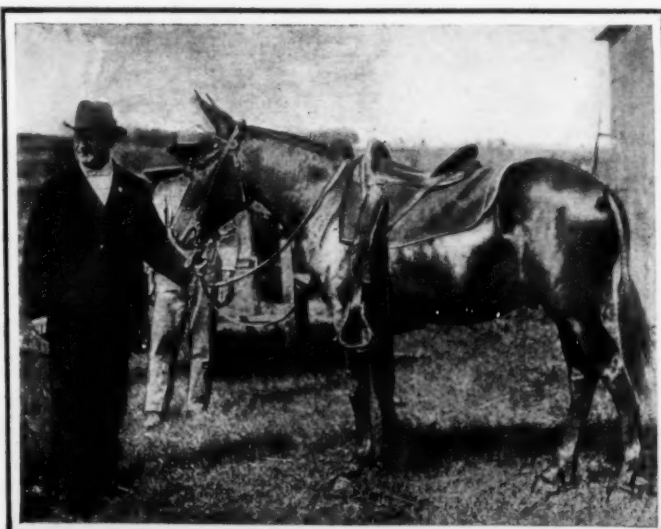
The *Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier* thinks that it would be an excellent plan for the Democratic party to put Mr. Bryan on the lecture platform on a salary basis, and then in future nominate some one else. To quote the exact words of this daily: "Much as we like him (Bryan)—and we really think a good deal of him—we think far more of the party. It would really pay the party to guarantee him \$50,000 a year for four years rather than run the risk of making another campaign with him as its candidate for President. Probably such an arrangement as this could be effected through some live lecture bureau." Excellent as this advice is, the *News and Courier* forgets the words of Mr. Bryan, "My prominence in politics is my working capital for my lectures." Hence Mr. Bryan would not think of such a thing, however desirable it might be for the Democratic party.

Mr. Bryan's advice to young men is often as unsafe and unsound as his political views. I recently heard an exceptionally able sermon, "The Poor Boy's Opportunity," preached by the Rev. David James Burrell, of the Marble Collegiate Church, New York City. Dr. Burrell began his sermon by saying, "A letter was recently received by William J. Bryan, asking, 'What chance has a poor boy; and how can brains win in a contest with money in these days?' to which he (Mr. Bryan) replied, 'The poor boy has no chance, unless he can arouse the people by using his tongue. The corporate powers are busy misleading the people, and they are responsible for shutting out the poor boy.'" Dr. Burrell then asked the question, "Is this true?" and answered it as follows: "I believe it is as far as possible from the truth; and such statements are greatly to be deprecated, since they create a feeling of morbid discontent and foster class hatred. What we want in these troubled times is not more irritation, but more ambition; not more anarchy, but more industry; not more bombs, but more business." The rest of the sermon was devoted to the glorious opportunities that await the boy whether born with a silver or a pewter spoon in his mouth.

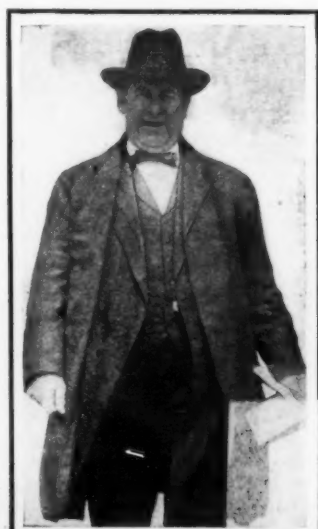
However unsuccessful Mr. Bryan may be in other lines of work, he must be given the credit of being the greatest master of the Democratic party. Try as it will, it cannot throw him off. As the *Charleston News and Courier* puts it, "He has made politics pay. Nominated at Denver, it does not matter in the least to him whether he be defeated in November or not. He will keep on lecturing, and the party will keep on dying." And these are the words of a friend and an admirer. To quote the paper's own words, "We really think a great deal of Mr. Bryan." So do I.



BRYAN AS A PREACHER-POLITICIAN—TRYING TO CONVERT (POLITICALLY) TAMMANY'S LEADER, CHARLES F. MURPHY.



BRYAN AS A FARMER FINDS, BOTH FIGURATIVELY AND LITERALLY SPEAKING, THE DEMOCRATIC DONKEY TO BE A MOST USEFUL BEAST OF BURDEN.



BRYAN AS A LAWYER SPEAKS WELL, BUT HIS ACTIONS IN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY WILL CASE STAND AGAINST HIM.

What Notable Men Are Talking About

RAILROAD STAGNATION A BLOW TO PROSPERITY.

By President Shonts, of the Clover Leaf Railway System.

WE HAVE before us an illustration of what even a temporary cessation of the transportation development of the country means. A year ago there were 1,675,000 railway employes in active service, and they received nearly \$1,100,000,000 in wages during the year, according to statistics collected by the government. Fully one-quarter of these men are now idle, at a loss in wages approximating \$1,000,000 for every working day. A year ago the railroads were spending \$1,250,000,000 for supplies, now they are spending not more than \$500,000,000. This means a falling off in railroad expenditures of \$3,000,000 a day, and it is impossible to accurately state



THEODORE P. SHONTS,
President of the Clover Leaf Railway System.—Copyright, 1907,
by Harris & Ewing.

the number of men in forests, mines, and factories who have been thrown out of employment by the shrinkage of the demand for equipment and supplies, but they are numbered by the tens of thousands. We still have hope that we are going to be let alone and allowed to run our own business. Destroy that hope, and we will have in this country an era of misery that will send to eternal damnation those who are responsible for it. The smokeless chimney, the silent forge, and the idle hammer will spell the story.

NO CHANCE FOR SOCIALISM IN AMERICA

By President Eliot, of Harvard University.

SOCIALISM has not a chance in this country, because wealth is too diffuse. If a man has one hundred dollars, all his own, he loses all ideas of sharing it with anybody else. American people are opportunists; they will adopt institutions, socialistic or not, if they are practical, but they will not follow an idea beyond the stage where it becomes inefficient. Human society is based on self-interest, shaded and concealed, perhaps. To have a socialistic society, where every one thought first of the rest of the world, you would have to change not society, but humanity. When any one says that the college is becoming the recruiting ground for socialism, he is wrong.

PREPAREDNESS FOR WAR GUARANTEES PEACE.

By James S. Sherman, Republican Vice-Presidential Candidate.

WE ARE to-day in a condition of profound peace with all the world. Would that that condition might continue without end; but the most sanguine can hardly have such expectation. It is appropriate and natural that in time of peace we give thought to industrial problems. We do give thought mainly to commercial progress, and yet a glance at our annual appropriation bills shows that year after year we are placing our army and our navy on a firmer foundation, for we are constantly preparing for the war which we hope will never come. We believe that our surest guarantee of peace is found in perfect preparation for war.

THE GREAT VALUE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

By Hon. William H. Taft.

UNTIL I went to the Orient, until there was thrust upon me the responsibilities with reference to the extension of civilization in those far-distant lands, I did not realize the immense importance of foreign missions. The truth is, we have got to wake up in this country. We are not all there is in the world. There are lots besides us, and there are lots of people beside us that are entitled to our effort and our money and our sacrifice to help them on in the world. No man can study the movement of modern civilization from an impartial standpoint and not realize that Christianity and the spread of Christianity are the only basis of hope of modern civilization in the growth of popular self-government. The spirit of Christianity is pure democracy. It is the equality of man before God—the equality of man before the law, which is, as I understand it, the most Godlike manifestation that man has been able to make. I speak not of foreign missions from a purely religious standpoint. That has been and will be done. I speak of them from the standpoint of political governmental advancement, the advancement of modern civilization, and I think I have had some opportunity to know how dependent we are on the spread of Christianity for any hope we may have of uplifting the peo-

ples whom Providence has thrust upon us for our guidance.

THE TEST OF FITNESS FOR OFFICE.

By Governor Hughes, of New York.

THE OBJECT of government is not to feed favorites or supply pap. The object of government is not to train a lot of people at the expense of others and provide them with comfortable berths. The object of government is to govern wisely and justly, and see that the State's business is managed with the highest degree of efficiency. The test must ever be when you come to the question of any appointment, is this man qualified for the job? Will he do his work honestly? Will he do his work faithfully? And when any one comes to his department will he realize that he stands there representing the State and bound to impartially conduct the business of that department? Parties will have their principles and are necessary. Organization must exist to carry those principles into effect. The organization must justify itself by allegiance to the principle, and everything must in the final test come to the service of the people. In executing the laws that they have enacted everything must come to the test of public discussion, so that in the end the efficiency of administration of the State's business will be insured.

FARMERS NOT MORE GULLIBLE THAN CITY PEOPLE.

By John M. Stahl, editor of the "Farmers' Call and Illinois Farmer."

THE FARMER is not more gullible than his city cousin; he does not spend his time in greasing his boots, cutting off "chaws" of plug tobacco, and signing lightning-rod contracts. Because one man may be more easily victimized than another it does not follow that he should be held in contempt. He may not be less intelligent—he may be more honest. As editor of an agricultural paper, I read each week more than a few newsy papers, having a keen eye for items about farmers, and I cannot recall that I have seen any account of even one farmer signing a sickle-grinder or lightning-rod contract within the past twelve months. How many occurrences of that kind do you actually, positively know of? And rest assured that when a farmer does thus make a fool of himself it gets into the papers and is widely published. It contains all the elements that the news purveyor has found to be so valuable—the information that some one has made a misstep, that somebody else may get into trouble, and a proper flavor of humor.

A Prohibition Lament.

OH, why did I go to the country this summer!

The resorts are so wicked, you know;
For hotels get full and the ocean has bars—
There is evil wherever you go.

The heights that you climb are so giddy,
While the clouds up above dissipate;
Spring waters are drunk, the forests are wild,
And they say that the coast isn't straight.

Zephyrs play ever on Sunday,
And shadows will steal in the night,
The landscape will lie right before you,
And the boats every evening are tight.

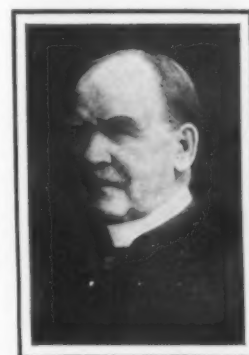
The ocean's bad taste is unquestioned,
So that even the corn's shocked, I see.
Yes, I am fully determined
Old New York's the best place for me.

C. R. LINDNER.

WHEN BRYAN WAS IN CONGRESS.

By Senator Hopkins, of Illinois.

THE RECORD of Bryan as a free-trader will more than overcome any benefits he may get from Gompers's indorsement. Remember that Bryan's public career was limited to the four years in Congress from 1893 to 1897, that he was a member of the Ways and Means Committee of the House that stripped from the statute books the McKinley law, and placed in its stead the Wilson-Gorman free-trade measure. Under the McKinley law and a Republican administration there was not an enforced idle man in America. Every man who wanted employment found it, at better wages than those paid to like labor in any other civilized country. The repeal of the McKinley law, and the substitution of the Wilson-Gorman free-trade measure, paralyzed the industries of the country, destroyed the market for all farm products, and pauperized labor. Mr. Gompers, in his annual report to the Federation of Labor, said in substance that this was the darkest period that labor had known for a generation, and that under this law, which Bryan helped foist on the country, 2,500,000 of the honest workingmen of the country, who had had steady employment under Republican laws and Republican administration, were thrown out of employment.



ALBERT J. HOPKINS,
United States Senator from Illinois,
Harris & Ewing.

GIVE THE NEGRO A SQUARE DEAL.

By the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, of New York City.

THE WHOLE force of government should be used to suppress mob violence promptly, and to bring to speedy punishment all the savages who take part in the riots. The injustice perpetrated in most cases on the innocent and helpless could happen in no civilized country except Russia and America. And yet we assert we are the world's teachers and send our missionaries the world around. There is no more important problem in America than the negro question. There we have a race ten millions strong, and it is ours to say whether it shall be a burden and a menace, or whether, by a "square deal" and the Godlike virtue of justice, we shall make it a potent factor in the future of the republic.

TOO MANY PUBLIC COMMISSIONS.

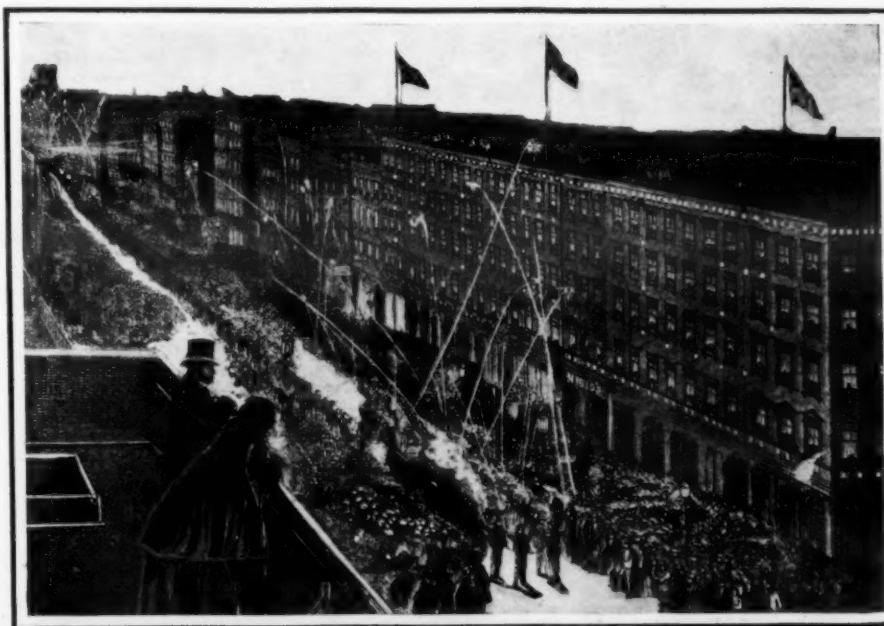
By J. M. Dickinson, president of the American Bar Association.

FROM the least-governed people in the world we are rapidly becoming the most-governed people in the world. Our increasing commissions for almost every department of public affairs are making our government, State and national, the most comprehensive system of bureaucracy ever known. The administration of justice should be by the courts alone. It is subversive of every idea of Anglican civil liberty for the judge to commit himself in any way to an opinion until the cause shall have been presented according to law. Much recent legislation of doubtful constitutionality, congressional and State, has been practically enforced by provisions for minatory, heavy, and cumulative fines and imprisonment, devised in some cases expressly for the purpose of preventing a resort to the courts for relief. No government can with impunity continue to exercise such oppression. It is a "hold-up" by the government itself, under the forms of law. If pursued it would pervert all sense of justice and accustom the minds of the people to the sanction of wrong as a practice of government.

BRING CHILDREN UP TO WORK.

By President Roosevelt.

MY IDEAL of a boy is one who will grow up and be able to support himself and a wife and children. To be fit to be an American citizen he has got to preserve his self-respect and conduct himself so as to wrong no one else. Fathers need the most preaching. Frequently the mothers who have had hard lives take the unwise course in attempting to benefit their daughters and sons by bringing them up free from hard knocks. Next to hardness of heart the next least desirable quality is softness of head, and the mother or father should not try to bring up their child in that way. You don't get the right stuff out of those children for the next war, or you don't get decent citizens when there isn't any war. Bring them up to work, so that they shall recognize an obstacle is not something to be shirked, but to be overcome.



MEMORABLE TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION FIFTY YEARS AGO.

NIGHT PARADE OF THE NEW YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT ON BROADWAY, SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1858, IN HONOR OF THE SUCCESSFUL LAYING OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, September 18th, 1858, and copyrighted.

A Fishermen's Paradise in a Great City

FISHERMEN'S SETTLEMENTS ON LONG ISLAND, WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS OF NEW YORK, WHERE MULTITUDES OF ANGLERS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY FLOCK ON SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS



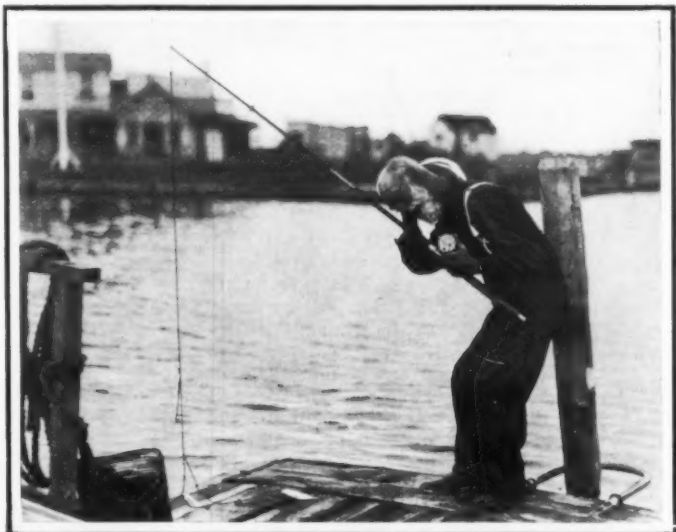
A ROW OF FISHERMEN'S COTTAGES AT BROAD CHANNEL, WITH THE TIDE LOW.



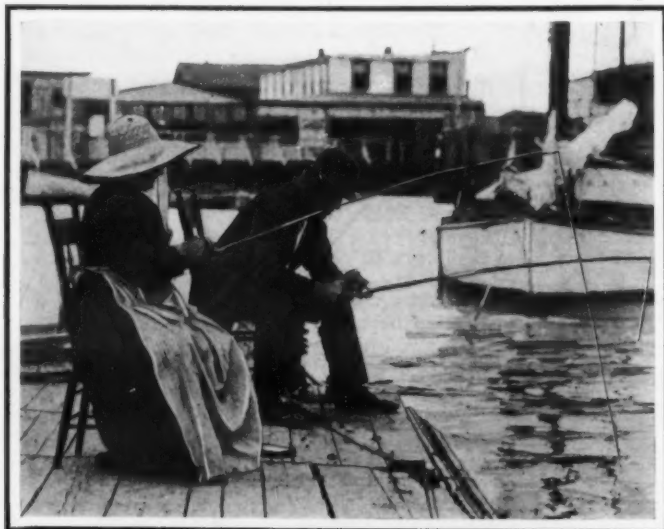
PREPARING TO START ON A FISHING TRIP AT HAMMEL.



FISHING GROUNDS AT HAMMEL, WHERE MANY ANGLERS HAVE SUCCESS.



UNCLE JAKE, AN OLD-TIME FISHERMAN AT BROAD CHANNEL, DISGUSTED WITH THE SIZE OF HIS CATCH.



ON THE FLOAT AT BROAD CHANNEL, TRYING THEIR LUCK.



MODERN LAKE DWELLINGS—FISHERMEN'S HOUSES AT HAMMEL BUILT ON PILES, WITH THE TIDE IN.



LOW TIDE AT HAMMEL—SHACKS AND BUNGALOWS HIGH AND DRY.



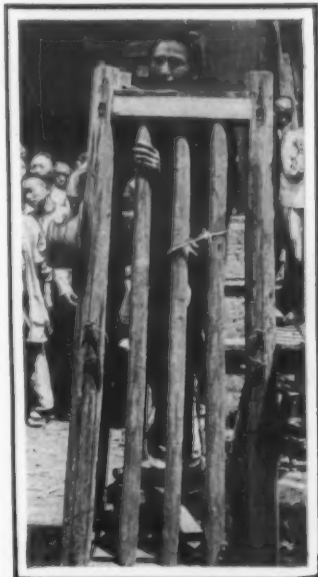
PUTTING HIS LAUNCH IN SHAPE TO CARRY VISITORS ON SUNDAY.

Photographs by H. D. Blauvelt.

Peculiar Doings and Odd Scenes in Ancient China



A SOLEMN PUBLIC FUNCTION—REVERENT CROWDS WITNESSING THE FUNERAL OF A BLUE BUTTON MANDARIN (ONE OF THE FIRST ORDER).



CRIMINAL IN CAGE STANDING ON STONES, THE REMOVAL OF WHICH CAUSES HIM TO STRANGLE TO DEATH.



A FESTIVE OCCASION IN SHANGHAI—A NATIVE WEDDING PROCESSION.



A PRIMITIVE INDUSTRIAL PLANT—NATIVES SAWING TIMBER BY HAND.



A LAW-BREAKER SENTENCED TO WEAR AN UNCOMFORTABLE WOODEN COLLAR.



FISHING WITH BIRDS—CORMORANTS TRAINED TO CAPTURE FISH AND BRING THEM INTO A BOAT.



A CHINESE COURT ROOM—PRISONER SQUATTING IN FRONT OF THE JUDGE—"RUNNERS" WITH STICKS WAITING FOR ORDERS TO ADMINISTER THE BAMBOO.



NOTED JOSS-HOUSE AT CANTON—ROWS OF GROTESQUE IDOLS EACH WITH A BOX FOR OFFERINGS IN FRONT OF IT.

Photographs by Denniston & Sullivan.

What American Capital Is Doing for Peaceful Costa Rica

By Mrs. C. R. Miller

WHEN the corner-stone of the new building of the Bureau of American Republics was laid at Washington in May, Señor Don Joaquín Bernardo Calvo, the minister from Costa Rica, was a member of the committee and took an active part in the arrangement for the ceremonies. Señor Don Luis Anderson, secretary of foreign affairs of the same republic, was the president of the Central American Peace Congress, which convened at Washington last year, and which resulted in Andrew Carnegie's splendid gift of \$750,000 toward the erection of this building. The International Court of Arbitration met this year in San José, the capital of Costa Rica. Hon. W. I. Buchanan represented the United States, and President Viquez, the chief executive of the country, took a prominent part in the deliberations.

Of all the American republics, Costa Rica is perhaps most closely identified commercially with the United States. The American who enters her borders is cordially greeted everywhere. English is being taught in her schools, and many of her merchants have adopted American methods of attracting business. Costa Rica was the first Central American country to revise the old Spanish laws and to bring her jurisprudence in accord with the most advanced countries. She was far ahead of her sister republics in appreciating the necessity of money to develop her resources, and, being poor herself, she invited American capital to exploit her hidden riches, and through it has secured increased wealth and commerce.

A few years ago Port Limón was a tropical swamp, inhabited only by snakes and yellow-fever-producing mosquitoes. To-day, thanks to American enterprise, it has become a thriving, healthy town of seven or eight thousand inhabitants, a port of some importance, possessed of one of the best harbors in Central America. An American fruit company owns 150,000 acres of land devoted to banana culture, and has spent thousands of dollars to provide healthful conditions for its army of employes. The climate and soil of Costa Rica are such that bananas will produce in nine months, and will average one hundred and forty-four to the bunch. Every week a steamer from New Orleans and one from New York carry from thirty to forty thousand bunches of bananas to the United States. The population of the republic, which is about as large as West Virginia, is 350,000, and about 7,000 of these are foreigners. Many laborers on the plantations are Jamaica negroes, who make better workmen here than in their own country.

Costa Rica was discovered by Columbus in 1502, and the gold which the Spaniards were seeking was found in this little republic. The immigration from Spain which followed was composed of people who never associated with the Moors, and on arriving in the new land they refused to mix with the Indians. Consequently in Costa Rica one finds the Castilian type, especially in San José, where the real aristocrats of the country reside. A railroad, owned and operated by American capital, runs from Port Limón to San José, one hundred and two miles, and one may travel in comparative comfort to the latter picturesque city of 30,000 people, more than four thousand feet above the level of the sea. The railroad is regarded as a marvel in engineering, and was built under the direction and from the plans of Minor C. Keith. A trip up the mountains by this road is a treat. Coffee plantations

stand out on the hillsides, their white blossoms and red berries glistening in the sunlight.

At an elevation of 5,000 feet, Cartago, once the capital of the country, is reached. There the tourist finds excellent shops, well stocked with both American and French goods. The houses are nearly all only one story, with the patio in the centre. The streets are paved, but there is no sewerage or side gutters, and the water runs through the centre of the street. There are no alleys or exits from the rear, and the front door is used for all purposes. Frequently a man will lead his horse in and out by the entrance used by the family. Buzzards are the scavengers of the country, and as the penalty for killing one is a heavy fine, they are quite tame. The old cemetery, with its "oven" vaults, is especially interesting.

Costa Rica vegetables are grown the year round, and the tables of the Panama Canal employes are supplied from there. Six or eight fresh vegetables are found on the tables of the residents any day in the year. Although a tropical country, the mountain air of the interior is bracing, and this in a measure accounts for the comparative industry of the tiller of the soil. Next to banana raising, coffee plays the most prominent part in the exports of the country. The Costa Rican is a large consumer of this beverage. The coffee served tasted so different from ours that I asked a young matron at San José for her recipe. "Use sufficient coffee," she said, "not less than two ounces to a pint of water. Warm your coffee pot, put the coffee into it, boil the water, and pour the boiling water on the coffee, and the thing is done. If the coffee itself is boiled the aroma is dissipated and the beverage spoiled. Just let it come to a boil." Then she added: "You Americans have your coffee too weak. Make it strong and use three-fourths milk if necessary; that is better than to use half milk and half coffee."

Making chocolate, too, is an art for which the Costa Rican is famous, as cocoa is largely cultivated there. After the cocoa beans are taken from the pods and dried, they are steamed and then ground into powder between stones. This is worked into a paste, as the bean contains rich oil, and the mixture pressed into little cakes and allowed to harden. When chocolate is prepared for a table beverage, one or two of

these cakes are put into a chocolate mixer, made of a hollowed-out gourd. A stick, something like a miniature butter churn and made of coffee wood, is used to reduce the cake of chocolate to a paste. The gourd is held between the knees and the stick whirled between the palms of the hands until the chocolate, to which a little water has been added, is reduced to the consistency of cream. A little more water, some milk and sugar are added, and the whole boiled for a few minutes.

Spanish cooking is universal in the hotels, but at San José American dishes will be cooked to order. This pretty little city has well-laid-out, clean streets, and a trolley car imported from the United States runs on the main thoroughfare. The city boasts a theatre, which in point of architecture and decoration has few superiors in the world. It was built by the government at a cost of nearly two million dollars. A celebrated Italian artist had charge of the decoration, and no imitation material was used in the construction of any part of the building. The government is careful as to the character of the performances given here, and frequently pays the passage of an opera company from other countries, gives it the free use of the building, and allows it to keep the entire receipts. This insures performances of a high order, and they are well patronized. The people are quite musical. San José has two excellent bands, and concerts are given in one of the parks nearly every evening. Occasionally there are Jai Alai games or bull fights, but the latter are becoming fewer as American ideas are introduced. Baseball has found favor and soccer football is played. Spanish customs are giving way to American methods even in love affairs. The old "entrance tax" is still collected. This means that the tourist pays two cents per pound on all baggage he takes into the country.

Although Costa Rica is only ten degrees above the equator, the average temperature throughout the year is about sixty-five degrees. Often Panama Canal employes go there to recuperate from the enervating effects of the canal zone. The high-class Costa Rican girl dresses the same as an American, but the common people still cling to the reberso—a shawl-like scarf about three yards long, with a heavy fringe on each end. It is made of hand-woven silk, the work of the Indians, and is of the most delicate and dainty coloring. The religion of the country is Roman Catholic, and by the rites of that religion no woman may enter the church with her head uncovered, and as the air is always cool enough for the use of a light wrap, the Costa Rican woman combines her head-dress and shawl with a pretty effect.

San José is cosmopolitan, and while Spanish is the vernacular of the country, one hears English, French, and German, and at the International Club a mixture of nations is sure to be found. This club occupies a spacious building in the heart of the town. It is elegantly furnished, and has a library of 500 books, and in the reading-rooms are the leading magazines of the world.

The chief executive, Cleto Gonzales Viquez, is an author as well as a statesman, and ranks high among the literati of the republic. He has served his country in many ways, and was at one time chargé d'affairs for Costa Rica at Washington. He always speaks in a frank, open manner of the American capital invested in his country, and what a boon it had been to his people.



HOMELESS MEN MUST SAW TEN LOGS, LIKE THOSE SHOWN IN THE PICTURE, INTO FIVE STICKS EACH BEFORE THE COVETED TICKET IS AWARDED.



CHOPPING THE WOOD AND PUTTING IT INTO BASKETS—FOR THIS WORK A TICKET, GOOD FOR TWO MEALS AND A NIGHT'S LODGING, IS GIVEN.

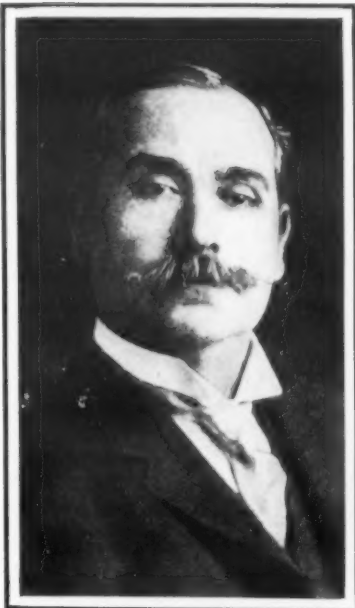


MEN WITH FAMILIES MAY EARN A DOLLAR A DAY BY MEASURING THE SPLIT WOOD AND PILING IT UP.

NEW YORK'S PUBLIC WOOD YARD, WHERE UNEMPLOYED MEN FIND WORK.

Photographs by H. D. Blauvelt.

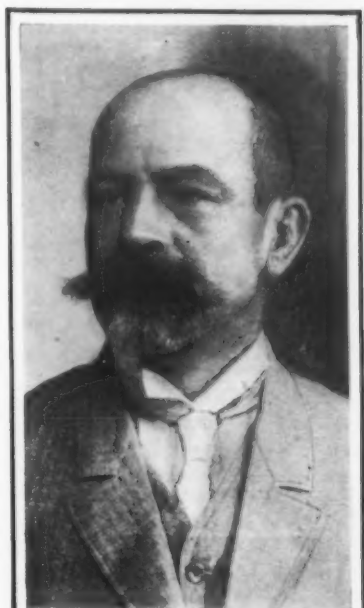
Glimpses of Costa Rica, Central America's Model State



JOAQUIN BERNARDO CALVO, COSTA RICAN MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.



JAMAICA NEGROES LANDING AT PORT LIMON TO WORK ON THE BANANA PLANTATIONS.



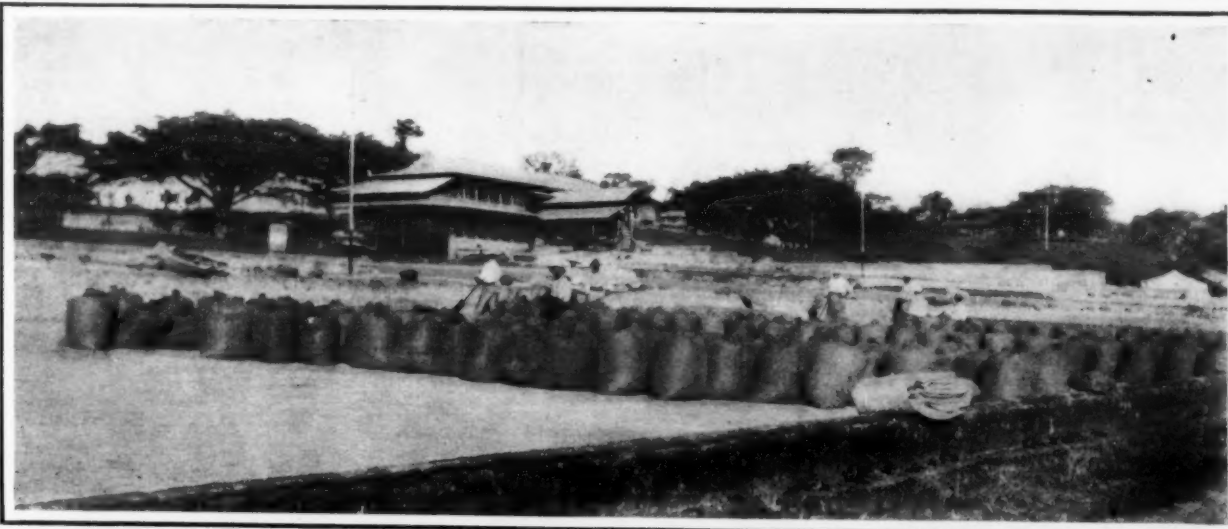
CLETO GONZALES VIQUEZ, PRESIDENT OF COSTA RICA.—Rudd.



DON LUIS ANDERSON, SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF COSTA RICA.



SUPERB FOYER OF SAN JOSE'S \$2,000,000 THEATRE.



ONE OF COSTA RICA'S CHIEF PRODUCTS—THOUSANDS OF POUNDS OF COFFEE BAGGED AT SAN JOSE FOR SHIPMENT ABROAD.



NATIVE COSTA RICAN WOMAN MIXING CHOCOLATE IN THE GOURD CHOCOLATE MIXER.



THE WHITE HOUSE OF COSTA RICA—PRESIDENT VIQUEZ'S HOME AT SAN JOSE.



MAIN STREET OF SAN JOSE—GOVERNMENT BUILDING AT LEFT, IN WHICH THE COURT OF ARBITRATION WAS HELD.

Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller. See opposite page.

The Burning Disgrace of the Great State of Georgia

A PENITENTIARY SYSTEM WHERE WARDENS EMPLOYED BY THE STATE BECAME TASKMASTERS FOR THE LESSEES

By J. F. Lewis

[NOTE.—Since this article was written, the Legislature of Georgia has met and has provided for the termination of the convict-lease system.—EDITOR.]

ATLANTA, GA., August 17th, 1908.

WHEN the legislative committees appointed for the purpose went to make the usual biennial



JAKE MOORE,
Former State warden of the
Georgia penitentiary.

inspection of the penitentiary camps of Georgia last fall, a warden happened to tell one of them of a certain transfer of convicts from one lessee to another, under a sub-contract. "I heard Jake Moore got \$1,000 for making that deal," the warden said—a remark which, though bearing responsibility for the investigation and disclosures, has since been lost to view in the voluminous mass of testimony that has laid bare to the world Georgia's disgrace.

Jake Moore was State warden of the Georgia penitentiary, and had been for a period of nine years. Why, when in the employ of the State to safeguard its interests, should he receive money for services rendered the lessees? the committee asked. It was the cue for further and deeper investigation, followed by the resignation of Moore, and culminating in a legislative inquiry and the first extraordinary session of the Georgia general assembly since the war.

Throughout the system graft and cruelty were combined in evident conspiracy to extract from each convict bought from the State the maximum amount of labor, often at the expense of health and, not infrequently, of life itself. Wardens appointed and paid by the State to hold lessees rigidly to regulations were in the lessees' service, receiving from them sometimes more than the State paid them. Tasks were set in brick yards and coal mines, failure in which the convict had to answer with back bared to the lash. Death sometimes followed, though in no case do camp records disclose whipping as the cause.

The prison commission governing the penitentiary system—composed of Joseph S. Turner, lawyer, of Eatonton, chairman; General Clement A. Evans, formerly a Methodist minister and of foremost rank among Confederate veterans; and Thomas Eason, lawyer, of Fitzgerald—was apparently ignorant of these conditions. "The commission had too implicit faith in its employes," is the explanation given by its friends. At best, its opponents hold, it cannot escape the charge of inattention and neglect.

The story of Abe Winn, told the legislative investigating committee, shocked and aroused the entire State. Winn, a sixteen-year-old white boy, sent to the penitentiary for three years for stealing two cans of potted ham, happened one morning, while eating his meagre breakfast at the camp of the Durham Coal and Coke Company, in northwest Georgia, to spill some hot coffee on a pig, the property of Warden Goode. For that he was held to the ground while the warden applied the lash. Then he was carried to the hospital, from which, within a few days, his body was taken to the grave.

Such is the story told by R. A. Keith, white, a former convict, and corroborated by the testimony of two or three others. "Convicts and discharged employes," the commission answers, in refutation of the evidence. It is unquestionably true that none of the facts, as testified, were reported to the commission, whose records show Winn died from "consumption." Keith said that in a clerical capacity he had been forced by wardens to falsify whipping reports made to the prison commission, detailing only about one-fifth the number.

At the camp of the Durham Coal and Coke Company, and that of the Lookout Mountain Coal and Iron Company, convicts were regularly required to mine so much coal each day, working often in mud and water to their waists. At the camp of the Chattahoochee Brick Company, and other brick manufacturing camps, each was required daily to handle 100,000 bricks, some working in the "clamps," where, the testimony showed, Warden Casey feared to venture for fear the heat would discharge his pistol.

Failure to perform these tasks meant the lash. Regularly at nightfall, said J. S. Cochran, who served a term for whitecapping in the former camp,

Warden Mitchell would line up thirty to forty men for "shortage and slate"—that is, failure to get out the required quantity, or coal with too much slate in it—and it often took four men one hour to administer the whippings, with a strap weighing from three to five pounds. Five to eight whippings a day was the declared record for the Chattahoochee Brick Company when the men failed to handle the required number of bricks. Scarcely one-tenth of these went into the warden's report to the prison commission.

Witnesses declared Peter Harris, a negro convict, died at the camp of the Chattahoochee Brick Company following a severe beating administered by Warden Casey for failure to perform his task. The official records show that Harris died from congestion of the stomach after drinking too much ice water—some said half a bucket. The coroner's jury accepted the latter version. A convict named Webb was shot down at Durham by Warden Mitchell. It was charged Webb was advancing upon Mitchell with a razor. Both the prison commission and the grand jury exonerated Mitchell on this ground. A convict named Edwards was severely whipped, after which he feigned insanity and was sent to the asylum. He was afterward sent to the prison farm, where he was shot in the leg by Warden Slater. The commission exonerated Slater on the ground that Edwards threatened him with a hoe.

J. A. Cochran, formerly a life convict for whitecapping, since pardoned, told of a negro, who claimed he was too sick to work, being given twenty-five lashes and sent to work in the cotton fields. The negro fainted, whereupon he was put into a wagon and hauled to the camp hospital, where the day following he died. The prison commission had no record of



CONVICT BRUTALLY BEATEN BY A PRISON OFFICIAL FOR AN ALLEGED SLIGHT INFRACTION OF THE RULES.

this case. Jim Bankston, a negro convict, died following a whipping at the Sugar Hill camp in Bartow County, and the coroner's jury held Warden Tomlinson responsible. The warden was discharged by the commission, and was subsequently indicted and tried for involuntary manslaughter, but was acquitted. A negro convict was wrapped in blankets and put before a red-hot stove, at the convict camp at Jakin. His death the day following was officially reported due to

"congestion." Six or eight months later the newspapers published the statement that the negro had been "sweated" to death. The warden and a physician were indicted for manslaughter, but acquitted. It was charged before the legislative committee that Warden G. T. Cason, at the turpentine camp of T. J. Fowler & Co., in Worth County, struck an aged white convict in the head with a rock, causing his death. Cason swore the man died from sunstroke, and said a physician would give like testimony. At the Chattahoochee brick camp, said Witness Cochran, "it was as common to hear a nigger holler as to hear a pig squeal in the country."

Legislative inspecting committees, whose members went on the stand as witnesses, had discovered that many of the camps were in an extremely unsanitary condition; sometimes the bedding was washed only once a year, and again at three months' intervals; dirt was found in the food at certain places; a car-load of cabbages, rejected by commission merchants, was fed to convicts; at three camps anklets, with spikes three inches long, were forged upon the legs of prisoners to prevent their escape; in the Floyd County road camp the prisoners were required to eat their meals chained to their bunks, where they remained all day Sunday; in the brick camps a portion of the convicts were required to work on Sunday, though they were paid for such time. All these things were in violation of the prison regulations, but no report was made of them and they were unknown until the legislators went and found them out.

They also found a negro with a broken arm, which had been allowed to heal without setting, making it useless; and another negro lying upon the floor of a stable feed room, dying of consumption, whom the camp physician visited about once every three days. It was in November, the room was unheated, and the man had insufficient covering. A white boy suffered with lockjaw for three days, having been attacked on Christmas Eve. In reply to a request for a physician, the guard said, "He's enjoying Christmas, and ain't got no time to fool with convicts." Instance after instance of cruelty was detailed, and then began the effort to place the responsibility for these conditions, largely upon a feature of the system, viz., payment by lessees to the State's employes of regular monthly salaries.

Beginning at the head of the system, Jake Moore, the State warden, was called before the committee. Moore had accumulated a fortune of about \$40,000 in the nine years of his service in that capacity. He had entered into a real-estate partnership with W. B. Hamby, the largest convict lessee in the State. Some alleged that it was rather a convict-brokerage business than real estate. This both Moore and Hamby denied, but Moore admitted that he had received a total of \$2,700 from lessees for making transfers of convicts, sometimes for disposing of them to other parties, and at others for securing them. Moore's defense was that a lawyer, now a member of the general assembly, had advised him there was nothing illegal or immoral in these transactions, and that the position of warden was not a State office, he having been merely employed by the commission without taking oath.

Then warden after warden and not a few physicians employed at the camps admitted receiving from the lessees, until the practice was stopped by order of the commission last April, all the way from ten to one hundred dollars a month. The general excuse was that the amount paid by the State, from forty to seventy-five dollars, was insufficient to get good men; but there is little evidence that such were secured by the additional payment of the lessees.

In other cases the wardens drew pay from the lessees for riding the woods on Sunday. Admissions of violation of regulations were few and far between. The brick-camp wardens acknowledged working men on Sunday, but said they paid them for their time.

Then came the lessees, some of them aggrieved that their operations should in any way have been questioned. W. M. Toomer, now a Jacksonville lawyer, interested with W. B. Hamby in the lease of 500 convicts, claimed that he had violated no law, and defied the committee to find anything against him. He upheld the system of extra pay for lessees, and said during the two years he was interested in the lease he cleared \$175,000. Colonel J. W. English, Jr., a former lessee, stated he made between \$200,000 and \$300,000 from the traffic in convicts.

Just before the contracts of 1898 were made, the late W. B. Lowe, who had bid ninety-six dollars a year for 2,300 convicts, as the representative of a syndicate, was called up by telephone by a member of the commission, and informed that there were only 700 convicts remaining to be awarded, the

(Continued on page 281.)



GENERAL CLEMENT A. EVANS.



JOSEPH SIDNEY TURNER,
Chairman of the commission.



THOMAS EASON.

PRISON COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

In the Field of Sport



JOHN J. HAYES, MARATHON WINNER, WHO HAS BECOME A PROFESSIONAL.—Schumm.



"TY" COBB, RIGHT FIELD DETROIT AMERICANS. Schumm.



WHO'S WHO ON THE DIAMOND.
4. "HAPPY JACK" CHESBRO, THE STAR OF THE NEW YORK AMERICAN LEAGUE CLUB.
Caricature by E. A. Goewey.



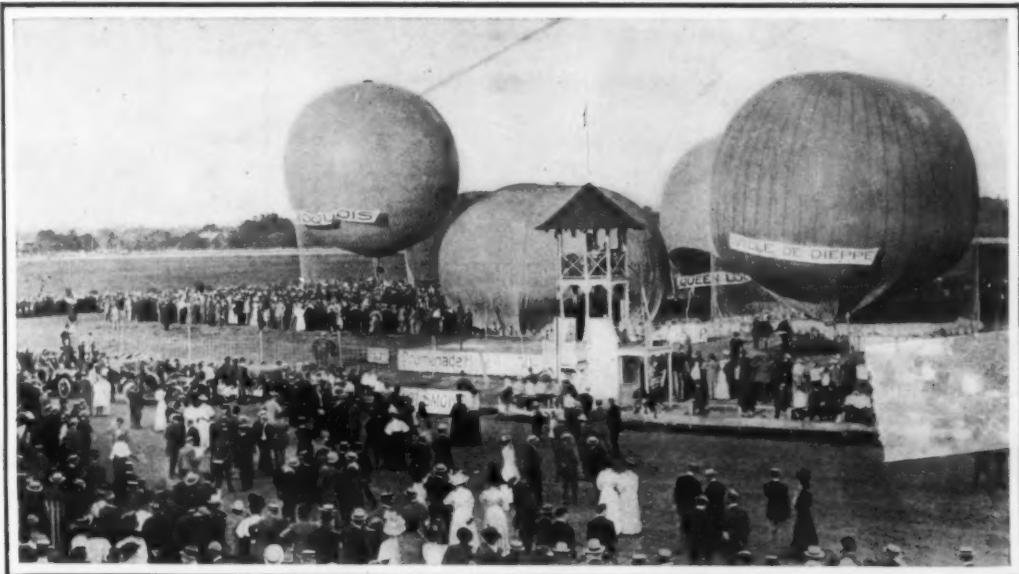
DINEEN, PITCHER ST. LOUIS AMERICANS. Blauvelt.



MCILVEEN, NEW RIGHT FIELDER NEW YORK AMERICANS. Blauvelt.



A FATAL BALLOON ASCENSION—AERONAUT CHARLES O. JONES IN HIS AIRSHIP "BOOMERANG" IN FLIGHT AT THE WATERVILLE, ME., FAIR, JUST BEFORE THE BALLOON CAUGHT FIRE AND FELL 500 FEET, KILLING JONES—THE TRAGEDY WAS WITNESSED BY 25,000 PERSONS, INCLUDING JONES'S WIFE.



INTERNATIONAL BALLOON CONTEST AT COLUMBUS, O.—THE LEADING BALLOONS JUST BEFORE THEIR ASCENSION—THE "VILLE DE DIEPPE" MADE A BAD LANDING AT NIAGARA FALLS, INJURING THE THREE PASSENGERS, WHO NARROWLY ESCAPED DEATH—THE "QUEEN LOUISE," THE WINNER, DROPPED INTO THE LAKE NEAR BUFFALO, THE CREW BEING RESCUED BY STEAMERS.—Karl Hasbrook.

The Burning Disgrace of Georgia.

(Continued from page 280.)

others having brought higher prices, and that if he would increase his bid to ninety-eight dollars he could get the 700 men. The commission says there was no secret about this transaction, and that it was done only with a view to protecting the State's interests.

Hamby and Toomer, afterward simply W. B. Hamby, originally leased 500 convicts, though it was shown there have been times when they have had as many as 700 or more. These they leased from the State at \$221.50 a year, and then sublet them all the way from twenty-five up to fifty dollars a month. The commission thought it all right to let these lessees have 200 men more than their contract called for. The other lessees worked their convicts in lots of fifty to two hundred at mining, brick making, in cotton fields, sawmills, or on country roads. Some question was naturally raised as to the propriety of giving these "overs" to the lessee who had bid the lowest price, and who was subleasing them to other parties, some of whom had contracts with the State at higher figures. The commission held that it could not, under the law, dispose of the convicts to any but the regular contractors; the fact that those lessees who were disposing of them at advanced cash prices got most of them was regarded as only incidental. The State has received gross from the hire of convicts under the existing contracts approximately \$400,000 a year. The net, after deducting expenses of the system, amounting to about \$250,000, has gone proportionately to the various counties for public-school purposes. It is alleged that Hamby and Toomer made more money out of their deals than the State got for its schools.

These revelations naturally led to widespread protest from all sections of Georgia against the continuance of the lease system, although it was shown that similar abuses ran through the entire scheme, including county camps and others, not controlled by the prison commission. A Sunday mass meeting was held in Atlanta; similar meetings were held in other towns in the State; protesting resolutions were adopted and forwarded to the Legislature. As a result of the stir thus created, the general assembly, in the closing hours of the regular session—constitutionally limited to fifty days—found itself at sea on the convict question. The house passed the Holder bill,

THE SERIOUS PERILS OF AERIAL NAVIGATION.

which provides for the termination of the lease system by December 31st, 1911, prohibiting subleasing, and increasing the compensation to be paid wardens and physicians, who are forbidden to accept either money or gifts from the lessees. The money derived from the additional lease period is to be turned into a permanent penitentiary fund, with which the State shall arrange to work its convicts on the public roads. Objection was made to this in the senate, chiefly on the ground that it extended the lease system for too long a time. The consequence was the end of the session came and all legislation failed. The present contracts expire March 31st, 1909, three months before the next regular session; hence something must be done. Nothing remained but to call the general assembly into extraordinary session solely for the purpose of settling the convict problem. It is to meet August 25th. It is the first extra session of the general assembly to be called in Georgia since 1877.

Governor Smith has put the general assembly on notice that he will insist on a measure which brings the speediest possible termination to the lease system. There has been much talk of impeachment of the prison commission and other officials connected with the department, but the general impression is this will not be done. But the end of the lease system is now beyond all question.

How a Magazine Makes

Profits for Its Readers.

THE MOST interesting recent event in magazine circles is the notable success of *Broadway Magazine*.

About two years ago this magazine was acquired by the head of one of the largest advertising agencies in the United States. New management—a new, original, and aggressive policy—has resulted in making this periodical the most successful of recent publications.

In an industry in which the profits are so large as in the business of magazine publishing, the unusual methods employed by the publishers of *Broadway* have attracted attention all over the entire world.

In building up their business the publishers of this periodical conceived the plan of inviting the co-operation of magazine readers everywhere. An offer was made by which the opportunity was given to share in

the splendid profits of magazine publishing in a most unusual way.

The plan met with immediate and remarkable success. Thousands of eager responses from all parts of North America and from every continent on the entire globe were received. Inquiries concerning the profit-sharing plan of this big magazine success were sent from Central and South America, South Africa, Australia, the Philippines, Japan, England, France, Germany, and Spain. This intense and world-wide interest has had two results.

Hundreds of men and women in practically every State in the Union, as well as in foreign countries, immediately accepted the offer, so that the proposition, made on such an unusual and attractive basis by *Broadway Magazine*, will soon be closed. That was the first result.

The second result was the establishment of a co-operative organization of immense scope and influence which has been one of the strongest forces in making *Broadway Magazine* such a striking success.

This organization is made up of many of the most prominent and influential people of this continent. They recognized in *Broadway's* plan an opportunity for splendid profits, and those who learned of this profit-sharing offer were quick to accept it. In fact, such an investment opportunity was never before presented to the public.

I advise those who have not yet learned of the interesting and profitable plan which *Broadway Magazine* is carrying out, to obtain information about it at once, or it may be too late to take advantage of it. You can learn about the offer if you write immediately to Caleb G. Litchfield, Secretary, Marbridge Building, Herald Square, New York, and ask him to send you the pamphlet, "Profits in Magazine Publishing." Mention *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. Let me say to those who have already received information about this plan that they should act immediately. H. S. B.

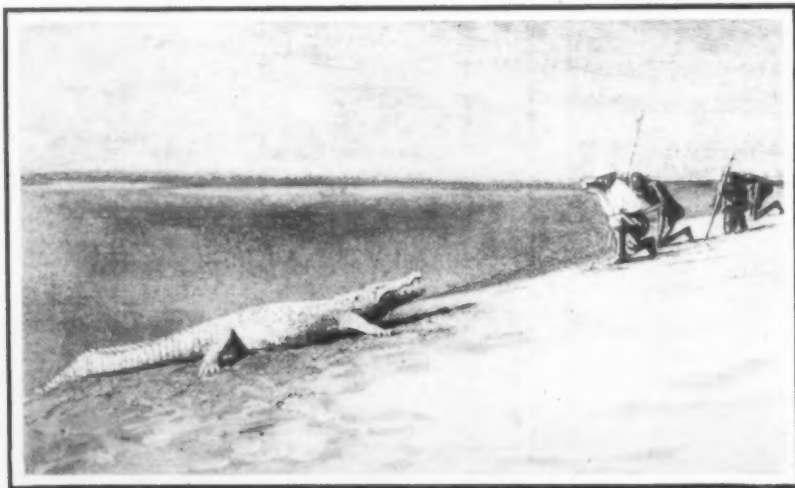
AN APPETIZER

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

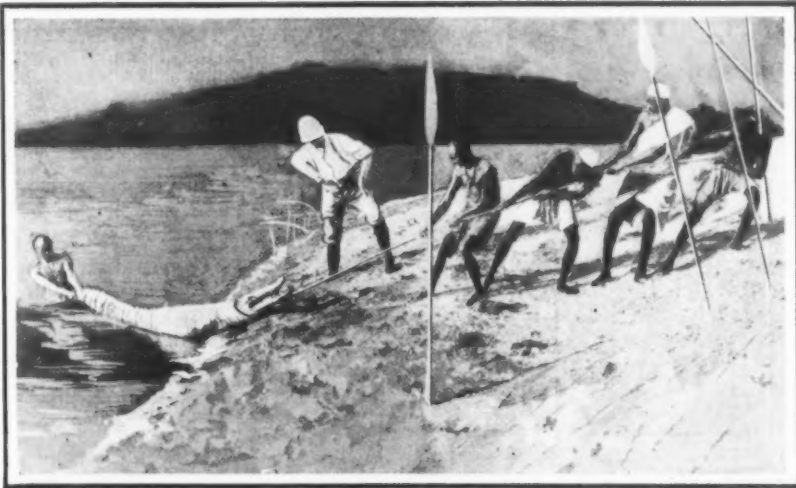
A teaspoonful in a glass of water stimulates appetite and quenches thirst. An excellent tonic.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. "Its purity has made it famous." For home and office.

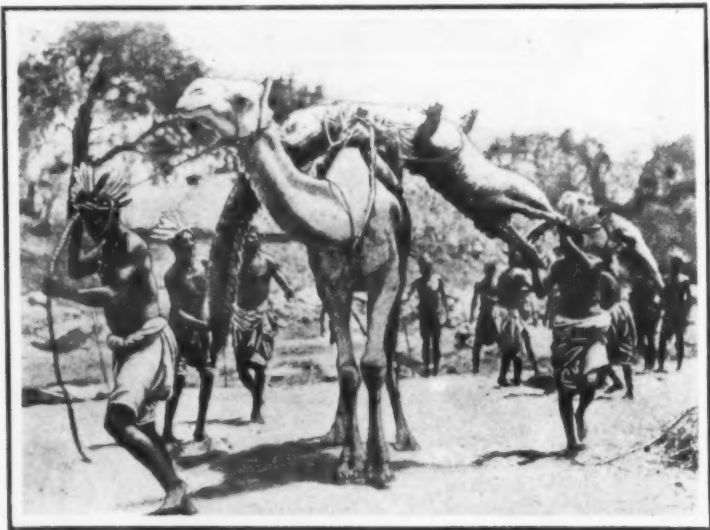
Hunting the Crocodile in the Wilds of Africa



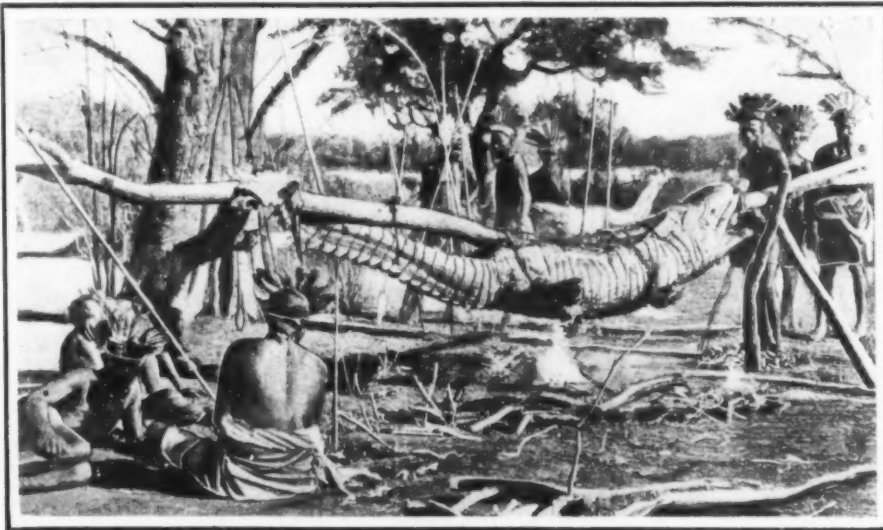
TAKING A SHOT AT A HUGE SAURIAN STRETCHED ON THE RIVER BANK.



DRAGGING THE DEAD MONSTER FROM THE WATER INTO WHICH HE PLUNGED AFTER HE WAS SHOT.



BEARING THE SLAIN CROCODILE TO CAMP ON THE BACK OF A CAMEL.



NATIVES ROASTING THE CAPTURED GAME AND PREPARING FOR A FEAST.

Photographs by Alfred Machin.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Mining inquiries should be addressed to Editor Mining Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY.]

NO MATTER how much better the outlook for business may be, no matter if the crops are fully up to the average, and if a certainty is felt that the Republican administration and the protective tariff will not be overthrown, nevertheless I cannot believe that we are to have anything like our old-time prosperity until the railroad situation has been decidedly improved.

The people of this country have no conception of the importance of the railroads as a factor of progress. Aside from the fact that over a billion dollars are annually paid in wages in this country by the railways, to their one and three-quarter million employes, it is undisputed that indirectly the railroads contribute to the welfare of many millions of workers in the iron, steel, and all the other industries which are drawn upon to furnish railway supplies. It is generally conceded that the abruptness of the panic and the sudden disappearance of prosperous conditions last fall were due, more than anything else, to the inability of the railroads, because of the tight money market, to continue their far-reaching plans for extensions and improvements. In other words, the railroads have been proved to be the best customers of our leading industrial enterprises, and when the latter lost the patronage of the former there was nothing left to take its place. If on tomorrow the railroads of this country could obtain, at a moderate rate of interest, the funds required for their financial needs, and if they were at once to resume the work they suspended a year ago, the return of prosperity would be as sudden and impressive as its disappearance was unexpected and alarming.

It may be said that with money now so cheap and plentiful the railroads ought to be able to supply all their needs, and the success of a few recent bond flotations indicates that investors are again manifesting confidence in railroad securities. On the other hand, the earnings of the railroads have diminished so greatly, without a corresponding decrease in expenditures, that grave doubt has arisen as to the ability of some of our greatest systems to continue their liberal rate of dividends, or perhaps any dividends at all. It is easy to see that under such circumstances capital will be chary of investments in railroad securities. If the railroads had done what

they always have done under similar circumstances—namely, reduced the wages of their employes—the situation would have been different.

In no other country in the world are railway wages on such a liberal scale as in the United States. Chairman Yoakum, of the Rock Island, recently gave a few facts that ought to make a lasting impression not only upon railway employes, but upon every one else. He shows that an ordinary section hand in the United States is paid \$100 more a year than a conductor, and over \$120 more than a locomotive fireman, in Great Britain receives. He says that if the 1,675,000 railway employes of this coun-

try had been paid last year according to the English scale of wages, they would have received just half of what was given them, or \$500,000,000 instead of \$1,000,000,000. Strangely enough, this high scale of wages in the United States is paid by the railroads that render the cheapest service in the world, for Mr. Yoakum shows that if the railroads of the United States last year had made the same rate of charge for carrying freight that is made in England, our shippers would have paid three times as much as they did. The average charge for moving one ton of freight one mile in Great Britain is two and a third cents, and in the United States three-quarters of a cent.

Is it surprising that the railroad employes of this country are organizing to protest against the onslaught on our railroads by public authorities, both State and national? They realize that there is but one alternative if the scale of wages is not to be reduced, and that is a slight increase in freight charges. Some of the ablest railroad managers in the United States, including the senior vice-president of the New York Central Railroad, Mr. W. C. Brown, have shown that a very moderate increase on certain classes of freight, so slight that the result would not be perceptible in the price of any necessity of life, would relieve the stringency of the situation. In Nebraska, where the railroads have been treated with anything but fairness by the public authorities, the railway employes have united in a solid body and given warning to the political parties that they will vote for the one that will treat the railroads with fairness. No favors are asked, but justice is demanded. I believe that this movement in Nebraska, which is rapidly spreading throughout the United States, and which is focusing the attention of workmen generally on the alarming condition of our railways and their employes, will do much to restore the railroads to public favor.

I have already alluded to the complete reversal of public opinion in Georgia on the railroad question, and to the fact that at the recent primary Governor Hoke Smith, on his anti-railroad record,

(Continued on page 283.)

Portrait Photography.

LADY Constance Stewart-Richardson is setting a new style for England in fashionable photography. She be-



lieves in getting away from the studio and the conventional pose. She is a daughter of the second Earl of Cromartie, and in 1904 married Sir Edward Stewart-Richardson. — Photographs by Topical Press.

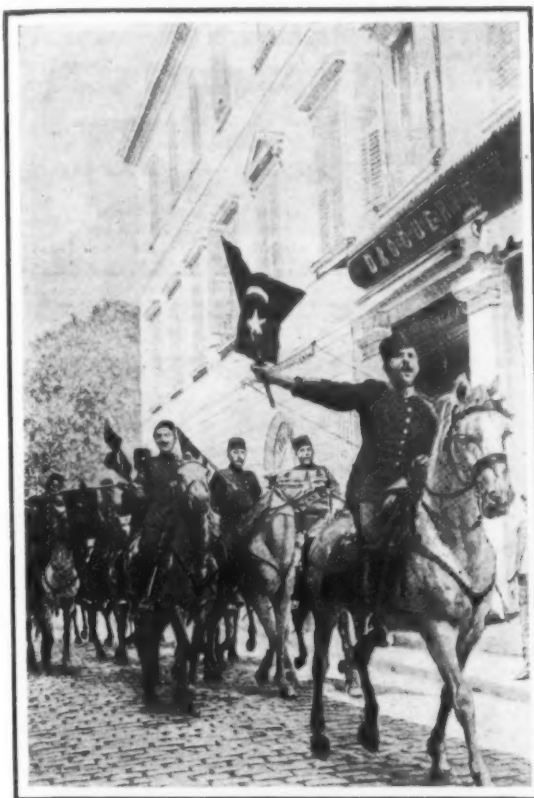
The Teddy Bear in Politics.

THE "Teddy Bears" which have been attracting so much attention in Judge have now entered politics. They



are especially prominent in political parades. During the Republican convention at Chicago a huge "Teddy Bear," thrown into the crowd by a Miss Haines, caused a great commotion as it was hurled from one delegation to another.

Foreign News Told in Pictures



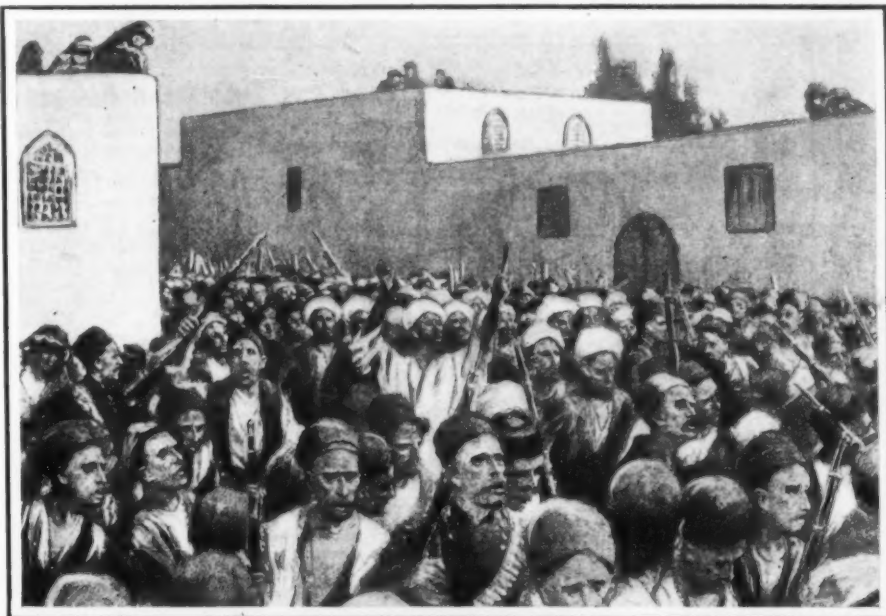
YOUNG TURKISH SOLDIERS AT SALONICA—THE THESSALONICA OF ST. PAUL—REJOICING OVER THE PROCLAMATION OF A CONSTITUTION.—*London Sphere.*



WHEN KING MEETS KING—KING EDWARD AND EMPEROR WILLIAM SHAKING HANDS AT HOMBURG, GERMANY.—*London Graphic.*



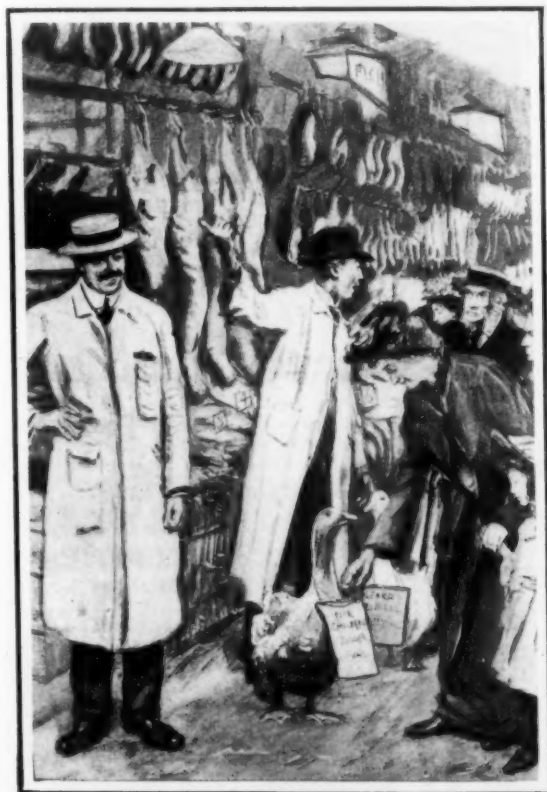
SCALING THE DIFFICULT PEAK, PETITE DENT DEVEISI, IN SOUTHERN SWITZERLAND—A POPULAR BUT DANGEROUS SPORT ENJOYED BY ALPINE TOURISTS.—*London Sphere.*



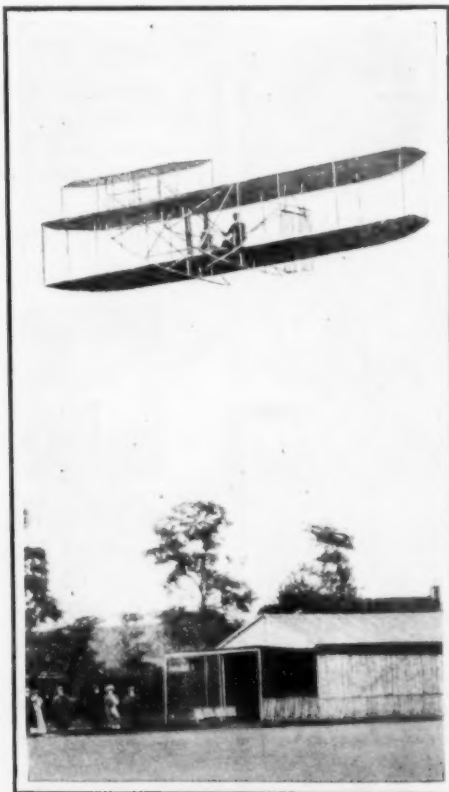
AN INFURIATED MOB SURGING DOWN THE NARROW STREETS OF TABRIZ DURING THE RECENT UPRISING IN PERSIA.—*London Graphic.*



IN THE PALACE OF THE HORSE—ROYAL STABLES AT VIENNA, SHOWING THE VAULTED CEILINGS OF THE IMPERIAL HOFMARSTALL.—*London Sphere.*



THE GOOSE THAT COLLECTS GOLDEN EGGS—KNOWN AS PATSY III. AND LIVING AT THE LONDON CENTRAL MARKETS, IT HAS COLLECTED LARGE SUMS FOR CHARITY.—*London Sphere.*



AMERICA RULES THE AIR—THE FLYING MACHINE OF THE WRIGHT BROTHERS OF OHIO IN A SIX-MILE FLIGHT AT LE MANS, FRANCE, WHERE IT FAR SURPASSED ALL OTHER MACHINES.—*London Graphic.*



MARRIAGE OF MADELEINE FALLIERES, DAUGHTER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, AND JOHN LANES, THE PRESIDENT'S SECRETARY—THE BRIDAL COUPLE WITH THE PRESIDENT AND HIS WIFE, LEAVING THE CITY HALL.—*Le Monde Illustré.*

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 282.)

was completely overwhelmed. The growing sentiment in favor of fair play for the railways is manifesting itself in other parts of the South and West, but until this becomes the dominant sentiment, I do not see that the railway situation can be restored to what it was before the panic. Under existing conditions even a revival of business without a slight increase in the reduction in the wage schedule will not pull the railroads out of the deep hole in which they find themselves. Whatever view Wall Street may take of this situation, I cannot escape the conviction that there is a fundamental evil at the bottom of the depression in the railroad world, and that until this is righted in the manner I have suggested, we cannot expect a complete return of prosperous conditions.

One of the most encouraging results of the panic is the almost total disappearance of muck-raking writers, whose wicked, senseless, and vituperative attacks on our great industries, and on the men of genius and foresight who have made these industries great, were such a potent factor in stirring up popular animosity against our railway and industrial corporations. If the muck-rakers and their various organs of publicity have at last been driven from the field, as a result of the sober-minded condition in which the people now find themselves, the cost of the panic, enormous as it was, will not have been too great to pay for an inestimable blessing.

G., Minnesota: I can obtain no information regarding either and doubt if they have value.

S., Charleston, W. Va.: I deal with Wall Street securities. The proposition you mention is a local industrial enterprise, regarding which nothing is known in Wall Street circles.

M., Pittsfield, Mass.: 1. Anaconda and Utah Copper are both making excellent reports. Anaconda, under existing conditions, looks the more attractive. 2. At present prices copper stocks in the dividend-paying class, and especially those that have sold much higher, are favorably regarded, though the future of the copper market is still uncertain.

M. W., Minneapolis: Twin City Rapid Transit Co. has a capital of \$20,000,000 and pays quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent. It is excellently managed and reports increasing business. I think well of it if one cares to buy securities of such corporations. At present many are disposed to regard them as risky because of the outcry in favor of local control of public utilities.

R., New Albany, Ind.: Little is known of the proposition on Wall Street, but from all that I can learn it is not particularly attractive from the investment standpoint. It is like many other land companies, with its future dependent on the growth of the country and the integrity of the management. The trouble with all such propositions is that it is difficult to get your money out of them once you get in.

B. S., Dover, Del.: 1. Among the industrials that I regard as safe as any in that class I must include American Chicle pref., which pays 6 per cent., and which is now offered at about 97 1/2, netting 6 1/4 per cent. to the purchaser. There are no bonds on this company, and the common stock pays 18 per cent. per annum and sells at 200, so that the pref. is well protected. 2. J. S. Bache & Co., bankers, of 42 Broadway, New York, will give you quotations on

American Chicle or any other industrial or other stock at any time. This is one of the strongest firms on the Exchange.

S., Hagerstown, Md.: 1. Ana rule, it is not wise to dispose of securities, and especially of bonds of properties which have been depreciated by a business depression, for under such circumstances they are usually sold at sacrifice prices, and those who buy them expect to realize a good profit. 2. Inter. Met. common may be a fair speculation, but no one knows what the solution of our traction troubles in New York City may be. It would be wiser and better to buy the bonds, because these, beyond any question, have value. As to the stock, every one is in the dark, even insiders.

G., Newark, N. J., and H., Warrenton, Va.: I do not see what remains for the owners of Chicago Great Western common to join in the place of reorganization. If there had been enough of the outstanding holders to organize a committee of their own, the situation might have been better, but as matters now stand I believe that they had better participate in the plans outlined by the committee. While notice is given that those who fail to come in will be penalized, I have no doubt that the committee will make provision as is usually done for any late-comers or derelicts.

F., Gilman City, Mo.: Lawson uses anything and everything that he can to help him to unload his gold bricks on the public. If any one thinks that Lawson is in business for his health he has only to follow up his spotted record in the speculative world to appreciate his mistake. I advise my readers to have nothing to do with anything that Lawson seeks to promote. His recent campaigns with Trinity, Yukon, and Bay State Gas have all shown that he is profuse in promises of what he can do, but that he fails to keep them. His last attempt to boost a bankrupt corporation into prominence has made him the laughing stock of Wall Street.

H., Montreal, 1. The municipal bonds to which you refer yield about 4 per cent. Any bond dealer will buy them. 2. It would be well for you to bear in mind that the bond market is showing greater strength than the stock market, and that from the investment standpoint you can do better by buying bonds than stocks. 3. I advise you to study with care the bond circulars of the leading brokerage firms and bond dealers. An excellent bond circular, and also one giving the income value of leading stocks, have been prepared by Farson, Son & Co., bankers and members of the New York Stock Exchange, 34 Pine Street, New York. I advise you to write for them. They will be sent without charge if you will mention Jasper.

E., Nashville, Tenn.: 1. The earnings of the Southern Pacific were over 8 per cent. on the common during the past fiscal year in spite of loss in gross of nearly \$2,000,000. The net earnings were not reduced because the operating expenses were greatly lessened. 2. I believe you can find both investment and speculation in the U. P. convertible 4s. 3. It would take me more than I could give to report the net and gross earnings, capital, and dividends of the railroads to which you refer. I previously mentioned that all these facts, both in reference to the railroads and to industrial stocks, may be readily found in the interesting statistical table compiled by Spencer Trask & Co., the well-known brokers, Pine and William streets, New York City. A copy will be sent you without charge if you will mention Jasper.

E., Indianapolis, Ind.: 1. If the Harriman connection with the Gould properties and with the Erie is as intimate as has been suggested, though no official statement has been made on the subject, both Erie and Wabash common have possibilities to the patient holder. The earnings of Erie at present are disappointing. If a reorganization can be avoided, Erie has great possibilities as an independent trunk line from New York to Chicago. If the reaction against legislative assaults on the railroads in the South continues, Southern Railway common will have a better show. The pref. looks like the better purchase for a long pull. 2. I regard the prospects of Big Four as better than those of Mo. P. The former is in better physical condition, is a Vanderbilt property, runs through a well-settled section, and discontinued its dividends as a conservative precaution.

E., Indianapolis, Ind.: 1. If the Harriman connection with the Gould properties and with the Erie is as intimate as has been suggested, though no official statement has been made on the subject, both Erie and Wabash common have possibilities to the patient holder. The earnings of Erie at present are disappointing. If a reorganization can be avoided, Erie has great possibilities as an independent trunk line from New York to Chicago. If the reaction against legislative assaults on the railroads in the South continues, Southern Railway common will have a better show. The pref. looks like the better purchase for a long pull. 2. I regard the prospects of Big Four as better than those of Mo. P. The former is in better physical condition, is a Vanderbilt property, runs through a well-settled section, and discontinued its dividends as a conservative precaution.

C., New York: 1. Rock Island pref. with its voting privilege has possibilities that make it a favorite with some speculators. It is believed that as the control of the pref. carries the control of the corporation, it is being protected or will be by inside interests, but the condition of the property portends a reorganization unless the business outlook improves. 2. Central Leather Common seems to be liberally bought on every recession by those who know its earning capacity and who have been promising dividends whenever the business depression should be overcome. Some of these have been predicting higher prices for a long time and appear not to have liquidated but to have been purchasing on declines. 3. M. K. and T. pref. is a much more attractive purchase than the common because the difference in the price is not proportionate to the difference in the intrinsic values. More than that, the dividends on the pref. will carry it while the common is a good way from the dividend class.

C., Buffalo, N. Y.: 1. The Chicago and Alton 3 1/2 first-lien gold bonds are not secured by a first mortgage on all the road. Otherwise the bonds would sell higher. 4. Think you can do better. 2. You can buy small lots for cash, but if you want to trade on a margin the broker will prefer that you should deal in more than a few shares. 3. A number of industrial stocks are offered on a basis yielding from 6 to 8 per cent., and some very good bonds, well secured and quite safe, will give you between 5 and 6 per cent. If you will write to S. L. Blood & Co., one of the oldest Stock Exchange houses, at 66 Broadway, New York City, and ask them for their list of dividend-paying stocks and bonds, well secured, that yield the highest returns, and mention Jasper, they will be glad to send it to you. Old-established houses are sometimes in very close touch with particular interests, for which they are qualified to speak, and when they invite correspondence, as S. L. Blood & Co. do, they are able to give information of considerable value to the investor and speculator.

W., Richmond, Va.: 1. The Rock Island collateral trusts look attractive. 2. The disappointing report of the much-inflated Smelters concern, and the fact that the surplus had been almost exhausted to pay the dividends, led to a heavy selling movement, and it was the general belief that insiders had been selling on bull reports of its earnings, and that Lawson had been helping to clean out the public once more. I would not sacrifice my stock at such a time, for there is a suspicion that insiders who sold out have been willing to see the stock depressed, so that they could buy it back. 3. One of the firms that make a specialty of dealing in copper stocks is Hamilton & Co., 33 Wall Street, New York. Write them for the quotations you want or for information on any copper stock. 4. There is no reason why 8 per cent. should not be paid for money in districts where cash is in greater demand than supply, as in parts of the West and South. The 8 per cent. first-mortgage loans on improved real estate at Houston, Tex., are offered by William C. McLelland, Commercial Bank Building, Houston, Tex. When you write to him you might ask for his references. So far as I can learn they seem to be satisfactory.

B. R. T., Minneapolis: 1. I cannot understand why B. R. T. should sell around 50. It has an enormous bonded debt, it has never paid a dividend, its capital is excessive, and its earnings do not show a marked increase. There is always a possibility that a combination of all the traction interests in and around New York, financed by one or more of the trunk lines entering this city, may settle the local traction problem, but these are not times when such things can be easily done. 2. American Hide and Leather showed a nominal deficit last year compared with a surplus of \$270,000 during the preceding year. 3. I have explained a number of times the meaning of "stop orders." Active speculators protect themselves from serious loss by giving stop orders. In

this way a man who is trading in the market, no matter how far away he is from it, can feel that his losses cannot go beyond a certain amount. It is as easy to give a stop order as it is to buy or sell. Waterman & Co., 7 Exchange Place, New York City, have issued from their statistical department a very interesting booklet on "Stop Orders and Short Sales." A copy will be sent you without charge if you will write the firm for it and mention LESLIE'S WEEKLY. 4. If you have a profit in any of Lawson's specialties I advise you to take it as quickly as you can.

P., Jacksonville, Fla.: 1. The International Paper Co. convertible 5s are being sold on a basis yielding a little over 6 per cent. That fact alone indicates that they are not gilt edged. 2. First-mortgage railroad bonds are now very generally on a 4 per cent. basis, and in good times will not yield over 3 1/2 per cent. Very few first-mortgage railroad bonds are now being offered at bargain prices, and these are rapidly being absorbed by those who want a well-secured bond rather than a debenture, collateral trust, or second or third mortgage. I know of one first-mortgage 4 per cent. gold bond which before the depression sold at 92 and interest, and is now being offered at 79 and accrued interest, and yields almost 5 1/4 per cent. This bond seems to have merit. My readers can obtain full information regarding it if they will write to Chisholm & Chapman, bankers dealing in corporation bonds, and members of the New York Stock Exchange. Address the firm at 18 Wall Street, New York, and ask for their "Circular B," which describes the first railroad mortgage bond to which I have referred. Those among my readers who seek investment railroad bonds promising an advance with a revival of business will, I believe, find it to their advantage to investigate this unusual bond offer. The road is in a well-developed and growing section.

NEW YORK, September 10th, 1908. JASPER.

FINANCIAL

About September tenth we shall begin to publish a series of pamphlets for the benefit of our clients and the investing public under the title

STUDIES IN SECURITY VALUES

The first number will be devoted to

UNION PACIFIC

and we shall be pleased to mail a copy free to investors interested in the securities of this company.

CURTIS, FREEMAN & CO.

Members of the New York Stock Exchange

50 Congress St.,
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HOW TO INVEST

It is important to the investor to be informed as to the conditions affecting the securities he has bought or intends to buy.

"THE WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW" IS A SMALL, FOUR-PAGE EDITORIAL SHEET, WHICH TREATS BROADLY AND WITHOUT PREJUDICE, CURRENT EVENTS IN THE FINANCIAL, COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL WORLD AS THEY BEAR UPON SECURITIES AND OTHER INVESTMENTS AND IS OF INTEREST AND VALUE TO INVESTORS AND BUSINESS MEN. THE REVIEW WILL ON APPLICATION BE MAILED REGULARLY WITHOUT CHARGE TO THOSE INTERESTED.

J. S. BACHE & CO.

(Members New York Stock Exchange)

BANKERS, 42 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

"Leslie's Weekly" requests you to mention this paper when writing for above Review.

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We issue, and mail free to any address, a weekly market letter devoted exclusively to MEXICAN INVESTMENTS. A recognized authority for investors. Correspondence invited, and information furnished on any security. Intending investors should consult us before making commitments. Established 1898. The Highest Banking references. Address the U. S. Branch.

THE JAMES MURRAY COMPANY,

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110 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

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ONE RATE TO ALL POINTS

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This new automatic service is of vital interest not only to present users of telegrams, but also to the general public, who will now be able to send quite a LETTER by wire, receiving a prepaid reply the same day at a total expense (regardless of distance) of 50 cts. for the two.

An interesting illustrated booklet has been prepared, describing in detail the invention, its operation, its economy, its rapidity and its accuracy. Mailed without cost to anyone asking for Booklet No. 150.

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FINANCIAL

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Have You Ever Been Robbed?

I can absolutely protect you against loss of your valuable papers and letters by fire or theft for \$2.00 a year. P. E. FANSLER, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, NEW YORK, September 1, 1908.

TAXPAYERS WHO DESIRE TO OBTAIN their bills promptly should make immediate written requisition (blanks may be procured in the borough offices), stating their property by section or ward, block and lot or map number, making copy of same from their bills of last year.

If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax, the requisition should also request bill for such tax. Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant, and with return postage prepaid.

In case of any doubt in regard to ward, section, block or lot number, taxpayers should take their deeds to the Department of Taxes and Assessments and have their property located on the maps of that Department, and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes, with the requisition, a certified memorandum of their property, which will be furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessments.

Taxpayers in this manner will receive their bills returned by mail at the earliest possible moment, and avoid any delay caused by waiting in lines, as required in case of personal application.

The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whichever borough the property is located, as follows:

John J. McDonough, No. 57 Chambers street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

John B. Underhill, corner Third and Tremont avenues, Borough of the Bronx, New York.

James B. Bouck, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

George H. Creed, corner Jackson avenue and Fifth street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York.

John De Morgan, Borough Hall, St. George, Staten Island, Borough of Richmond, New York.

After receiving the bills, the taxpayer will draw a check for the amount to the order of the Receiver of Taxes and mail bill and check, with an addressed envelope, with the return postage prepaid, to the Deputy Receiver in whichever borough the property is located.

No rebate allowed on bills paid during October.

Checks should be mailed as soon as possible after the bills have been received by the taxpayer.

DAVID E. AUSTEN,

Receiver of Taxes.

Worth Reading

A mining paper that gives you information.
A mining paper that prevents bad investments.
A mining paper that advises good investments.
A mining paper that shows how to save

30 TO 90 PER CENT.

It's worth saving. Mailed six months free on request.

AMERICAN SECURITIES

32 Broadway Dept. 64 New York

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Copper Stocks

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Specialists in Penn-Wyoming

HAMILTON and COMPANY

33 Wall Street New York

"The Pale Girl"

DID NOT KNOW COFFEE WAS THE CAUSE.

In cold weather some people think a cup of hot coffee good to help keep warm. So it is—for a short time; but the drug—caffeine—acts on the heart to weaken the circulation, and the reaction is to cause more chilliness.

There is a hot, wholesome drink which a Dakota girl found after a time makes the blood warm and the heart strong.

She says:

"Having lived for five years in North Dakota I have used considerable coffee, owing to the cold climate. As a result I had a dull headache regularly, suffered from indigestion, and had no 'life' in me.

"I was known as 'the pale girl' and people thought I was just weakly. After a time I had heart trouble and became very nervous, never knew what it was to be real well. Took medicine, but it never seemed to do any good.

"Since being married my husband and I both have thought coffee was harming us, and we would quit, only to begin again, although we felt it was the same as poison to us.

"Then we got some Postum. Well, the effect was really wonderful. My complexion is clear now, headache gone, and I have a great deal of energy I had never known while drinking coffee.

"I haven't been troubled with indigestion since using Postum, am not nervous, and need no medicine. We have a little girl and boy who both love Postum and thrive on it and Grape-Nuts."

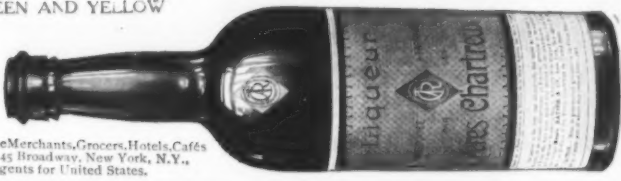
"There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

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Pères Chartreux
GREEN AND YELLOW

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EXQUISITE CORDIAL
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desserts—delicious, attrac-
tive, out of the ordinary—are
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For filling for cream, lemon, rhubarb,
pineapple, strawberry and other fruit pies,
nothing equals Kingsford's. It makes them
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"Original Recipes and Cooking Helps"
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Insist upon the old reliable Kingsford's
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Decided novelty. Suitable for any candidate of any party.
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writing machine and the adding machine. It com-
pletes the circle; finishes the labor saving; leaves
nothing more for mechanical ingenuity to contrive in
the field of billing, order and general accounting work.

The Wahl Adding and Subtracting Attachment
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Typewriter exclusively.

Illustrated descriptive booklet sent on request.

Remington Typewriter Company (Incorporated)
New York and Everywhere

Making Money in Mining.

ATTENTION has been repeatedly
called to the necessity of thor-
oughly investigating a mining venture
before investing money therein. Even
after the investment has been made, it
is well to keep a watchful eye on all the
company's transactions. New officers
replace old ones in the board of manage-
ment, and with such changes may come
different methods in the treatment of
stockholders. A method very commonly
employed by dishonest officials is to in-
crease the amount of treasury stock
under some such pretense as the neces-
sity of developing new property or of
increasing the output of the mine by
new and improved machinery, and then
to unload this stock upon shareholders
at a good figure, and thus replenish the
treasury, that they may continue their
extravagances. Possibly a little money
may be spent in development of the
mine, but most of it finds its way to
the pockets of the managers. To make
the unsuspecting shareholder more gul-
lible, a statement is usually sent out that
the new issue of stock could have been
sold at a higher price to some banking
house, but the directors wanted the first
chance for its purchase to go to own-
ers of stock already on record. To
strengthen the impression that the stock
is desirable a limit is put upon the num-
ber of shares that can be bought. The
fact that in some instances sound and
conservative mining companies have fa-
vored their stockholders in putting out
new issues does not make my warning
unnecessary.

B. Hubbell, Mich.: I have asked for a report, but
have not received it, and from all I can learn, am in-
clined to believe that the statement made to you is
pretty nearly correct.

S. Minneapolis, Minn.: I do not advise its purchase
for if it is the property I have in mind, its value is
largely prospective, and a great deal of money will
be required to develop it.

L. Two Harbors, Minn.: 1. I have endeavored to
secure a report on the Red Warrior, but none is
available. 2. No record of such a mine in old Mex-
ico is to be found, though there is one of a similar
name on which considerable exploration work has
been done.

A. Albany, N. Y.: 1. The plan for the reorgani-
zation of Davis-Daly provides that if 65 per cent.
of the stockholders turn in their stock for new stock,
paying \$2 a share on their old certificates, the under-
writers will take care of the shares not taken by the
holders. 2. The fact that the Heinze interests have
so much to do with the proposition, it is said, has not
been satisfactory to some stockholders.

McK. St. Paul: The amount of work done on the
property hardly justifies such a heavy capitalization.
The indications are said to be exceedingly good, but
the real value of a property in a mining district can
only be determined, and that only approximately,
after a great deal of work and much expense. If
you are merely seeking for a speculation, almost any
mining proposition in a good camp will give it to you.

S. Indianapolis: 1. Among the non-dividend-pay-
ing copper stocks being accumulated by some who
look for better things in the copper market, I find
Dominion, Greene-Canaan, United Copper, and Su-
perior and Pittsburgh. These all sold much higher
in the boom period, yet they may not be worth more
ultimately than many much cheaper stocks of newly
opened camps which are in course of development.

2. I know of no such quotation sheet.
L. S. Wyandotte, Mich.: Of course you understand
that the shareholders' protective league is engaged
in a speculative enterprise. Apparently its litera-
ture pretends to nothing else. So far as its financial
statement goes, with its showing of cash on hand
about \$50 and bills payable and dues amounting to
over \$20,000, it is not difficult to analyze it and un-
derstand why new membership is being invited.

There are always possibilities in such an enterprise,
but these include chances of loss as well as of gain.
S. Pottsville, Pa.: The Batopilas owns what were
formerly known as the Alexander B. Shephard
Mines, and the concession includes about 60 square
miles of mineral land at Batopilas, Mexico. The
company owns water rights, timber lands and mill
sites, and over \$1,000,000 have been spent to im-
prove its mills, etc. Its capital is \$2,000,000, and it
has an authorized mortgage of \$1,000,000. A number
of prominent men are connected with the direc-
torate. A dividend was paid last December, and the
property has speculative possibilities.

M. Elmira, N. Y.: 1. Recent developments in the
Cooney camp and the sale of one of its mining prop-
erties at a handsome figure to a group of well-known
capitalists have attracted some attention to the
Mogollon. I hear that a handsome offer for the lat-
ter has been made, but that friends of President
Curran, bondholders and stockholders in the com-
pany, prefer to hold the property in view of its fa-
vorable showing. These bondholders are organizing
a little syndicate to advance the small amount
needed to put the property squarely on its feet, and
it looks as if their plan would be successful. Min-
ing men who have visited the camp have spoken
most favorably of it, and the fact that the Mogollon
has a good mill and what is regarded as a good mine
ought to make its stockholders hopeful. 2. Drop a
line to P. J. Curran, president of the Mogollon,
Cooney, N. Mex., for details of the plan. I have not
room to give them, nor am I thoroughly familiar
with all the facts.

NEW YORK, September 10th, 1908. ROSCOE.

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monial paper with ad-
vertisements marriageable people, many rich, from
all sections mailed, sealed, free. **B. G. GUNNELS,**
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Agents: \$103.50 per month
selling these wonderful detectors. V. C.
Gleason, Columbus, O., sold 22 pairs in 3
hours, made \$14; you can do it. We show
how. Faxa (Ureter). Thomas Mfg. Co., 67 Home Bldg., Dayton, O.

\$7410 paid 100 agents already started for 1 to 3
weeks' work distributing, collecting, etc.
Average profit, \$74.10 per agent. Not one
failure in 100. Names, proof, catalog, free.
Want agents everywhere. \$50.00 a week. \$50.00 ex-
pense allowance at start. No experience necessary.
Address **GLOBE ASSN., 47 Wabash Bldg., Chicago**

ECZEMA Instant relief and
positive cure. Trial
treatment mailed
free.
International Co., 1123 Broadway, New York.



Will You Do This for a Bigger Salary?

There's no sentiment attached to a
question like this—it's a matter of
dollars and cents—of earning more—of
being able to command a bigger salary.

The same question has led thousands
of men to write and ask how their posi-
tions could be bettered and their salaries
increased through the help of the
International Correspondence Schools.
The result has been that in the last two
years 7,300 of the men who have
advanced through the help of the I. C. S.
have voluntarily reported salary increases
aggregating \$4,905,600.

During May and June 455 students
voluntarily reported salary increases and
promotions.

These men were no better off than
you when they first marked the coupon.
Most of them were poorly paid; many
of them could only read and write.
Yet, without leaving home or work
they were quickly enabled to become
experts at their chosen occupations.
Mark and mail the coupon now.

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Please explain, without further obligation on my part,
how I can qualify for employment or advancement
in the position before which I have marked X

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Window Trimmer	Mechan. Eng.
Commercial Law	Stationary Engineer
Illustrator	Civil Engineer
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Chemist	Architect
Textile Mill Supt.	Structural Engineer
Electrician	Mining Engineer
Elec. Engineer	

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glasses. Write for Free "Booklet 12." Tells how.
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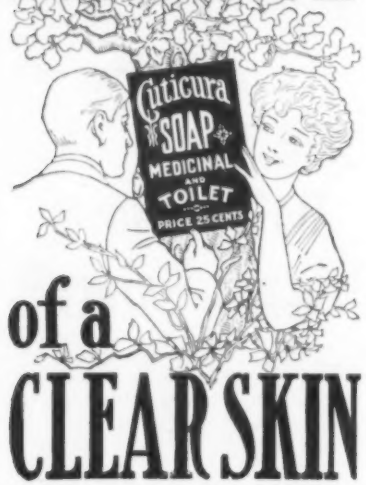
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for fruit and ornamental trees, plants, etc. Big commissions,
payable weekly. Experience unnecessary. No delivering
or collecting. Steady employment, men and women. Out-
fit free. Perry Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

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Luxuriant Hair Is

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If so, take advantage of today's opportunities for the merchant, farmer, fruit grower and business man along the Pacific Coast Extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.
Descriptive Books Free F. A. Miller, G. P. A., Chicago.

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SEATTLE, WASH.
SAVOY HOTEL
"12 Stories of Solid Comfort."

Concrete, steel and marble. In fashionable shopping district. 210 rooms, 135 baths. English Grill. \$1 up.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be enclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

NOT VERY long ago I read an account of the work done by the receivers of a certain defunct assessment association. It was full of praise for the receivers because they had secured a contract with another life-insurance concern, whereby members in the old assessment society who could answer satisfactorily questions as to health and age would be taken over without a new medical examination. The account closed with this statement: "Members over sixty years of age will not under any consideration be accepted by the new association." This declaration was read without a passing thought by practically all readers. Yet here and there one saw in this announcement the blasting of his hopes. No matter how much money he may have paid to the association, he was now left stranded simply because he had passed the age limit. The fact that he had paid more than the younger members amounted to nothing. The receivers of the assessment concern were in no way to blame for this action, as they had put in several months of hard labor trying to save something from the wreck of the old assessment society, but unfortunately there had been little left with which to wind up the affairs of the association after the death claims had been paid. For years the association had been nothing but an insurance graveyard, as young men had refused to join, but had taken out their policies in old-line companies. Sorry as we may feel for these old members, their experience should be a lesson to all that cheap life insurance is, in the end, the dearest. Often, as in this case, it amounts to no insurance at all.

S., Potsdam, N. Y.: If the party is not insurable elsewhere except at prohibitory figures, and if the expectation of life is good, it might be well to retain the policy in the association to which you refer, although I do not regard it as one of the strongest or best.

H., Detroit: The Great-West of Winnipeg was established in 1892, and has shown a healthy growth. Its expenses of management are liberal and it reports a reasonable surplus. It is a stock company. I would not prefer it to any of the leading companies in the United States.

W., Greenville, Mich.: The Pacific Mutual is an old and well-established company, with rather a high rate of expenses, but with a good record. Its dividends are no better than those paid by other companies, and I have had no complaint of delay in the settlement of claims.

C., McKees Rocks, Pa.: 1. If you are insurable elsewhere, you will do better to take a policy in a well-established, old-line company, rather than in the new concern to which you refer, which has only been recently established and which has yet to demonstrate its permanent success. 2. No previous letter from you was received. You should have called my attention to the matter before. I answer every correspondent as promptly as I can.

McA., Youngstown, O.: 1. Having carried your twenty-year gold bond of the Equitable for one-fourth of the stipulated period, it might be well to retain it unless you can be satisfied with an exchange for one of the company's new policies. In making an exchange some loss must be incurred. The bond is perfectly good and has commendable features. Of course there is no question as to the strength of the company. 2. I could not give you the rate. That is a question for the company to answer.

D. X., Nashville, Tenn.: 1. The Royal Arcanum is one of the oldest assessment organizations, having been established in 1877. Its death rate of late has shown a steady increase, and its death losses have grown even more rapidly. Ultimately its charges will no doubt be quite as heavy as those of the old-line companies. 2. The National Union was established in 1891, and its death rate is also increasing, also its liabilities and expenses of management. 3. As compared with other fraternal orders, these stand fairly well. 4. My preference would unquestionably be an old-line company, principally for the reason I have so often given, namely, that when a man buys life insurance he ought to buy the kind that will make his burden grow lighter rather than heavier year by year. In an old-line company the amount of the premium is fixed at the outset. In an assessment company you never know what you may be obliged to pay. If a policy in an old-line company is given up, the holder can get something for it, representing the additional amount beyond the cost of assessment insurance. If an assessment policy is given up, the holder gets little or nothing. I have a policy in an old-line company which was fully paid up some years ago. Now it costs me nothing, and the company pays me a very snug premium each year from the earnings that belong to my policy. How much more satisfactory this is than to run the risk of having payments increased year by year until, as in the case of the Mutual Reserve, they become unbearable.

Hermit

THE BEST WORM LOZENGES FOR CHILDREN are BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS. 25c a box.

OUGHT TO, ANYWAY.

"According to this paper," observed Mr. Goodwin, "an Ohio man has lived a year on beer alone."

"Well, that's as it should be," rejoined Mrs. Goodwin. "Any man who lives on beer ought to be compelled to live alone."

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for the children. 25c, a bottle.



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